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WEEKLY - 8,060

Abington Library Society To Discuss CIA's Role

"The CIA Without James Bond — How It Influences Our Foreign Policy" will be the topic at this year's first meeting of the Abington Library Society Associates Oct. 18, 8 p.m. at the library. York and Vista Roads, Jenkintown.

The speaker will be Dr. Michael J. Sullivan of the World Affairs Council. Also featured on the evening's program will be the sale of attic treasures, antiques and plants.

Mrs. Robert Haun and Mrs. David Jordan are cochairmen of the Associates, founded last year as a fund raising auxiliary to the historic library that has served the entire community since 1803.

Other officers to serve for the 1973-75 term are Mrs. John R. Smyth, recording secretary: Mrs. Richard Y. Hamill, corresponding secretary: Mrs. W. Berkeley Mac-Kenney. Jr., treasurer, and 'Lois Miller, assistant treasurer.

Directors include Mrs. Theodore Balbus, Mrs. Edward Frank, Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mrs. Millard Gladfelter, Mrs. Henry S. Thompson, Mrs. John Van Hook and Mrs. Rolfe Neill.

Approved For Release 2004/10/95: CA-100688-01315R000100010001-5 & Ho - Military

Newly Formed Group Is Telling U.S. Secrets -To the U.S. Public

Antiwar Outfit Gets Its Data From Disgruntled Soldiers And Spreads It Far & Wide

By WILLIAM M. CARLEY Staff Reporter of The WALL STREET JOURNAL CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Is the United States planning an amphibious invasion somewhere in Vietnam?

Could be, says Frank Neisser, could well be. The U.S.S. Blue Ridge, an amphibious command ship, left Okinawa a few days ago loaded with Marines, Mr. Neisser says. What's more, he adds, the men aboard had been given immunization shots. Geneva convention cards telling them how to act if captured and unmarked jungle fatigue uniforms. Finally, Mr. Neisser confides, the U.S.S. Tripoli, a helicopter carrier that could help land the Marines, is already standing by off the Vietnam coast.

Mr. Neisser seems to know a whole lot about secret troop movements. Is he a spy for the Russians, maybe? Not at all, he says cheerfully; he's gathering information for the Americans-all the 200 million Americans who don't learn about things like that from the Pentagon.

Mr. Neisser and a dozen or so of his friends make up the Ad Hoc Military Buildup Committee. At first glance, it's hard to take the committee seriously. It was formed just a few weeks ago as a ragtag collection of representatives from various peace groups, and its headquarters is in a ramshackle house near Harvard Square that is used by several antiwar groups. Mr. Neisser, a lanky, bespectacled 25year-old dressed in jeans and an old blue shirt, sprawls on a battered couch as he happily fills in anyone who asks on troop and ship movements.

Instant Credibility

But the committee's information seems to have been amazingly accurate in the past few days. Not all of it, but enough to matter. On April 13, the group told United Press International that the 548th Reconnaissance Group at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, was hurriedly drawing target charts for Hanoi and Haiphong under a rush order.

Nobody took that very seriously. Then, a few days later, both Hanoi and Haiphong were bombed. And all at once a lot of people began taking the committee very seriously indeed.

"Suddenly our credibility was established," says "Sam" Butterfield, who is one of the committee's operatives in Washington and who is also a 21-year-old woman with long red hair. "The initial response we got (before the bombings) was really sad," says Miss Butterfield. She recalls that besides the news services, several Congressmen were informed of the bomb target charts being drawn up. They "just shrugged their shoulders," she says.

Now however, Miss Butterfield says, Congressmen are more receptive, and "in the newspapers we escalated opproved stop Relemons' to 'sophisticated Washington observers,' and now we're even being quoted by name sometimes."

How does the committee find out all that stuff about secret bomb targets and troop shipments? Simple, Mr. Neisser says. Someone simply picks up the phone in that dilapidated house in Cambridge and starts calling all the antiwar coffee houses, book shops and counseling services that have sprung up near U.S. military bases all over the world. Such establishments are centers of military gossip, and most of them are frequented by disgruntled troops who are more than happy to spill the beans when they learn their units are apparently headed toward Vietnam.

"Pooh Pooh!"

A few servicemen have gone directly to phone booths near their bases and called, collect, to Cambridge to pass on information to the committee. But most of its revelations come from the phone calls it initiates itself. "We've called . . . all over the world-the Philippines, Okinawa, Japan, Germany-you name it," says Mr. Neisser. (That may lead to complications, with New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. "We haven't gotten the phone bill yet, but we're pretty sure it'll run into several thousand dollars," Mr. Neisser says, confessing that he isn't quite sure how the committee will ever be able to pay the bill.)

At any rate, "We've come up with what might be an outline of what the U.S. military establishment is up to," Mr. Neisser says. To wit: 650 planes have left U.S. bases around the world for Indochina in the past two or three weeks, including B52s and their KC 135 tankers, F105 fighter-bombers and others; about 40 ships, including four aircraft carriers have also been so dispatched; in all over 33,900 men are on their way to or already have arrived in In-

To all this, the Pentagon, in the person of Jerry Friedheim, its chief spokesman, says, 'Pooh pooh."

Pooh pooh?

"That's been my response," says Mr. Friedheim, "since most of their information has been erroneous, including that Hickam report on targeting Hanoi and Haiphong." As for that But someone may be, Sam Butterfield says it alleged amphibious operation, Mr. Friedheim is possible that she and other committee memsays: "That helicopter carrier has been stationed off Vietnam forever and it has nothing to do with current operations." Whatever factual data the committee has gathered has been only what any Pentagon reporter could have gotten, says Mr. Friedheim. (In fact, though, a good deal of the committee's information hasn't previously been made public by Pentagon reporters or anyone else.)

isn't always "100% accurate," but he says it has an accurate outline of what's going on. And he adds that in recent days the committee has tightened up its reporting procedures-now, a source must be personally known to a committee member or his information must be confirmed by a second military man.

The committee, whose handful of members come from groups such as the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and from various servicemen's counseling groups, was born early this month at a regional conference in Boston of the GI anti-war movement.

"A friend called during the conference,". Mr. Neisser recalls. "He had read that B52s were leaving an Air Force base in Kansas. And we knew that B52s were leaving Westover Air

to know about it, because here we go again with another escalation of the war'.

In short order, the committee began pinning down the plane and ship movements and announcing them to the world at large.

"Yokota Air Force Base, Japan-Two squadrons of 36 fighter planes have definitely left for Victnam. Twenty to 26 of these were F4 Phantoms and the rest A6's. Two hundred and fifty crew members and maintenance personnel are going also."

"McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas-Seventy to 90 F105 all-weather fighter-bombers are scheduled to leave for Vietnam."

"Norfolk Naval Base, Va.-The Newport News, a heavy cruiser with eight-inch guns, the most powerful shore-bombardment cruiser the Navy has, is on its way to Vietnam."

"Subic Bay, Philippines-On Easter Sunday, the attack carrier Kitty Hawk cut short her normal port call in such haste that 300 men were left behind. The ship received urgent orders to return to station off the Vietnam coast."

To the question of whether the committee's data might be tipping off Hanoi, Mr. Neisser replies that he doubts that the committee will ever get specific information that a U.S. strike will be made at a certain place at a certain time. But what if it comes across just such information? "We'll have to decide then what to do," he says. In the meantime, "we think we're saving lives by telling the American people what's going on so we'll get out of there. And I don't think we're giving out any information that the North Vietnamese don't have already."

So far, the committee has received little flak from either the government or the military. "We've gotten a couple of crank calls," says Mr. Neisser, "from military officers who called collect to say we were doing a disservice to the nation-but that's all.'

For its part, the Defense Department says it isn't bothering to investigate the committee. bers in Washington are being shadowed. "We keep running into the same guy-on the Capitel steps, in a Congressman's waiting room, on the street. We must have bumped into him eight or 10 times in the last few days."

The FBI says it would rather not comment on that.

Meantime, the committee's members are hoping they can quit spying on the nation's Mr. Neisser concedes that the committee armed forces soon. "We don't plan to monitor the military until kingdom come," says Mr. Neisser. "We hope to go out of existence soon -as soon as the war is over."

Neissor, Frank

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pening nationally, the American people ought

43 Editors Are Named to Jury On Pulitzer Journalism Entries

Forty-three newspaper editors and executives were named journalism jurors for the 1969 Eagle (Pittsfield, Mass.) Pulitzer Prizes yesterday by Star. V. Miner, president, The Kansas City, Columbia University Columbia University.

mations for Pulitzer awards in (Calif.) Register-Palaronian. mations for Pulitzer awards in nine journalism categories for work published in 1968 and make reports to the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes.

The prizes are awarded annually on the first Monday in Name and Constitution.

Carl T. Rewan, columnist, Publishers-Half

May by the trustees of Columbia on the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

are:

Whitley Austin, editor and president, The Salina (Kan.) Journal.

Paul A. Banker, managing editor, The Balti-more Sun. Clayte Binion, managing editor, The Houston Chronicle.

Glen A. Boissonneault, editor, The Flint (Mich.) Journal.

(Mich.) Journal.

Don Carter, executive editor, The Record (Hackensack, N. J.) and The Call (Paterson, N. J.).

Rene Cazenavo, managing editor, The San Francisco Examiner.

Robert W. Chandler, editor, The Bulletin (Bend, Ore.).

George Chaplin, editor, The Honoluly Adver-

tiser.

Norman A. Cherniss, associate editor, The Press and Dally Enterprise (Riverside, Callf.).

Robert P. Clark, managing editor, The Louisville Times.

Kenneth S. Conn. executive editor, The San Jose (Calif.) Mercury-News.

San Jose (Calif.) Mercury-News.
Emmeth Dedmon, vice president and editorial
director, The Chicago Sun-Times and The
Chicago Dally News.
Jack L. Douglas, managing editor, The Fort
Worth Star-Telegram.
Wilbur E. Elston, associate editor and edilorial page director, The Defroit News.
Jack C. Sandram Managing editor, The
Nashville Tennessean.

Jack P. Haven, managing editor. The Lose

Frank P. Haven, managing editor, The Los Angeles Times, Sower Hawthorne, executive editor, The Min-neapolis Tribune.

Richard Hollander, editor, The Washington (D.C.) Daily News.

William K. Hosokawa, associate editor, The Denver Post.

Cerver Post.

Larry Jinks, managing editor, The Miami Herald.

Walter P. Jones, editor, McClatchy Newspapers of California.

Syril B. King, executive "Mort, The Buffalo Courier-Express.

Robert Lasth, editor of the editorial page, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Ilchard H. Leonard, editor, The Milwaukee Journal.

sourcat.

Amos C. MacDonald, editor, The Blade (Toledo, Ohio).

Sobert Mason, editor, The Virginlan-Pilot (Norfolk, Va.).

Sul A. McKallp, editor and executive vice president, The Tucson Dally Citizen.

olumbia University.

The jurors will screen nomiican Newspaper Co.

Carl T. Rowan, columnist, Publishers-Hall Syndicate. John H. Sengstacke, publisher, The Chicago Daily Defender and Sengstacke Publications. Courtney R. Sheldon, managing editor, The

This year's journalism jurors Christian Science Montlor, William T. Shelton, day managing editor, The Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock). Frank L. Stanley, publisher, The Louisville

Defender.
David Starr, managing editor, The Long

Island Press.
William O. Walker, publisher, The (Clave, land) Call and Post.
William M. Ware, executive editor, The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

APR 2 8 1969

Labor and Governmen poperate on Foreign

, Noss. te

By Bernard D. Nossiter Washington Post Staff Writer

Organized labor and the Governments cohabit in a murky, twilight union-to-union image. Site visits, when world. It has now been illuminated in part by the minutes of private meetings, budget proposals and other docu- trusive as possible." ments that have recently become available.

They disclose:

• A relationship in which the Agency for International Development agrees to hide as much as possible its financial backing for AFL-CIO ventures abroad.

 A marked degree of logrolling with Federation and Government officials consulting on how best to lobby Congress for bigger AID funds.

• AFL CIO use of Government money to execute a cold-war policy that is sometimes more rigorous than that stated by the Government itself.

Since the end of World War II, the Federation and several American unions have openly advertised their supunions abroad. They cultivate the imnanced from their own resources and for some this is true.

However, the Latin American arm of the AFL-CIO has been drawing AID money since 1962. With the disclosure two years ago that some union projects; America and Asia. In the six years gence Agency, the bond with AID has been tightened.

The wish to conceal this link is understandable. Foreign unions might balk at taking money and advice from sources that are ultimately rooted in the State Department.

The policy of concealment is revealed in a paper dated Nov. 8, 1968, governing AID's relationship with the AFL-CIO's African arm. The six-page: document is entitled "Policy and Procedure for AID-supported African-American Labor Center Programs and Projects."

The Center, known by its initials AALC, is described as a "private, nonprofit organization established by the American labor movement. This image ever, there is no objection to indicating, if queried, that financial support comes from public as well as private sources."

\$500,000 to finance AALC from May, ican Labor Center and the Asian-1966, to February, 1969, came from AID. The AFL-CIO "input" was only \$100,000 or 17 per cent.

The policy paper says that AID mis- 1 sions abroad should pick a man to- complete public reports of these activiwatch over the projects. "This officer will work with the AALC technician have been regularly audited and AID ment's official foreign policy instru- discreetly and tactfully to retain the required, will be arranged with the AALC technician and will be as unob-

> Normally, AID's overseas undertaklings must be approved in writing by the host government. But "If, in the judgement of the AALC, getting a the AALC to proceed on verbal assurance but make it a matter of record to

Poats, AID's deputy administrator, foundations to pass on CIA money to said he thought the policy was still in force. He said it was "the same attitude" AID takes towards other private groups it supports and was justified to well-established unions like the Rebecause "we are financing a union-to-tail Clerks, Communications Workers. union relationship."

Asked if he thought disclosure of Clerks, 'AID's role would lead unions abroad to building of "free, democratic" trade "if they knew the projects was totally controlled by a foreign government." pression that these activities are fi- Poats suggested that this was not the the bulk of the money came from the Government.

This seems to be the pattern with the other two AFL-CIO arms for Latin agency, the American Institute for ment. Free Labor Development (AIFLD) re-

tute received another \$2 million, di-Meany for the strong resolution of supvided between the AFL-CIO and 70 cent of the money was from the Government.

More recent figures on the finances of the Institute and the newly started ternational Confederation of Free Asian operation were not immediately Trade Unions). available. Since the prominent publication of AID's role in the St. Louis Post Dispatch and The Washington could do to reverse the downward Post, officials of both the AFL-CIO trend in AID's appropriations and and AID have been reluctant to dis-bring greater pressure to bear on the cuss their affair.

A list of detailed questions was substatement:

"The AFL-CIO is proud of the work! of the American Institute for Free In fact, the document records that Labor Development, the African-Amer-

"We have made full, regular and. ties. The books of these organizations has reported to the Congress all expenditures.

"We have nothing to add except to note that AFL-CIO activities have always been and always will be based. upon our unalterable devotion to freedom for all men in all places at all; times."

However, various budget documents written assurance would present diffi- that have come to light, notably a letculties, it will be the responsibility of ter from Ernest Lee, the assistant director of AFL-CIO's Department of International Affairs, to Poats, indi-ID." cate that the relationship resembles Questioned about this, Rutherford that used by CIA. Instead of dummy bonafide organizations, AID channels' its funds to the three AFL-CIO regional arms. They, in turn, pass it on! and the Brotherhood of Railway

Some hint of AFL-CIO's support for port for what they routinely call the reject AFL-CIO help, he said it would AID and State Department positions turns up in the minutes of a body called the Labor Advisory Committee . on Foreign Assistance. The group, with; case, although he acknowledged that Meany in the chair, meets about every two months and includes high officials from AID, State, the Labor Department and the AFL-CIO.

One of the most vocal participants appears to be Jay Lovestone, director were financed by the Central Intelli- from 1962 through 1967, the Latin of AFL-CIO's foreign affairs depart-

At the meeting on Jan. 8, 1968, Wilceived \$16 million from AID. The Insti- State for the Far East, "thanked Mr. liam Bundy, Assistant Secretary of business firms. In other words, 87 per adopted at the AFL-CIO convention and mentioned that a somewhat similar resolution was passed by BATU, the Asian affiliate of the ICFTU (In-

"Mr. Lovestone asked what labor Congress in 1968. Mr. Gaud (William Gaud, then AID Administrator) replied mitted to the Federation for comment, that there was no easy formula for should be preserved in Africa. How- None was answered. Instead, an AFL, solving this problem. However, a na-CIO spokesman supplied the following tionwide campaign to enlist greater public understanding and acceptance of foreign aid could have the desired effect on the Congress."

At the meeting of July 17, Gaud described AID's budget troubles on Capitol Hill. "He requested the AFL-CIO's intensive support and assistance in the coming legislative battle."

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

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Sirhan, Sirhan P-Prewett, Virginia C.I.A.4.03 Duarte, Jaan

Accused Assassin Reported at Meeting

Did Fidel Play a Role in Killing?



By Virginia Prewett

RECE, a Miami-based Cuban exile organization with a chapter in Los Angeles, has come forward to reveal a significant incident involving the alleged assassin of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy. If these revelations are not taken into the trial record, a question will always hang over the exact and specific background of the crime.

Juan Duarte, a former major in Castro's Rebel Army, who came to the U.S. in 1966 after more than a year in a Cuban prison, has revealed in Miami that on May 21 he went to a meeting sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee of the Students for a Deomcratic Scoeity. It was held at 3000 Amespury, Hollywood, said to be the home of Colombians named Robert and Raquel Leanle.

Leaflets distributed in Los Angeles had announced a speech by Paul Shinoss, identified as a San Fransico State College student recently re-

turned from Havana. All interested persons were invited to attend.

DISPUTE

Maj. Duarte said he went with RECE official Tony Fernandez and other Cubans. They disputed Shinoss' pro-Castroism and were in turn attacked as CIA agents" by a young man whom they later identified as Sirhan Sirhan. The argument ended in the street after the meeting broke up.

Maj. Durate also said that a fewdays before the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, an under ground" paper called The Los Angeles Times Express — similar to hundreds read by young Americans — published a picture of a coffin along with one of RFK, with the question: "Why waste your vote?" Maj. Duarte called this an "anticipation" of the Senator's murder.

RECE is now calling for investigation of a report in Los Angeles that Sirhan Sirhan himself attended one of the meetings in Havana of the Afro-Asian and Latin American Solidarity Organization, called ALAPSO. A key fact here is that Castro has taken over this shadow organization from all control by Cairo.

FIRED UP?

If ALAPSO helped rouse Sirhan Sirhan, then Castro must be held responsible for pouring gas on the nationalistic fires of the young Arab immigrant.

In deciding ultimate responsibility for the crime, the U.S. faces a stern dilemma. Our leadership in the main wants to ease tensions with Russia. Moscow an Castro are squabbling, but around 15,000 Soviet troops still guarantee Castro's sway. And Cuba, whether we like it or not, is very much the immediate dynamo of the distructive and anti-democratic incitements being pumped heavily into U.S. leftist and student groups.

Castro's aim, of course, is to divide, disorient, dismay and if possible to destroy the American free system, not just Latin American stability. If Castro incitements can help spur assassinations, this gives him a new dimension that we should take eriously.

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JAN 1 9 1974

Douglas, Williamo. ORQ 1 Albert PARVIN

How Nixon In'70 Aided Impeach Bid

By David Hess © Knight Newspapers

WASHINGTON, D.C. - In marked contrast to his present stance, President Nixon wrote in 1970 that the executive branch "is clearly obligated both by precedent and ... necessity" to assist the House in impeachment inquiries.

In a May 13, 1970, letter to Emanuel Celler, former chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the President pledged to instruct various government officials to supply "relevant information" for an impeachment investigation of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Gerald R. Ford, then House minority Leader and now vicepresident, was leading the drive for 'Douglas' impeachment, which died before getting to a vote.

During a House subcommittee's investigation, the President authorized the release of hundreds of confidential government documents to assist the investigators - including tax records and Justice Department files.

Investigators also allowed to read, but not copy, secret Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) documents pertaining to the Albert Parvin Foundation, with which Douglas had an association.

Sharp Contrast

This wholesale release of documents to the House contrasts sharply with the President's current policy.

Various White House spokesmen have indicated that the President will resist efforts of House investigators to obtain documents relating to the impeachment investigation of the President.

And there are indications the President will invoke executive privilege in an effort to withhold other documents and records.

Representativé Jerome Waldie (Dem., Calif.), a liberal Judiciary Committee member, said this week he will demand in immediate House vote on the impeachment question if the President refuses to hand over subpoenaed materials.

-On the turnaround in the President's position on assisting House impeachment in-Uniries, another Democrat ea · the Jadiciary Committee vo-Herked: "This time, the President's ox is being gered."

The 1970 letter to Celler was prompted by the impeachment st committee's request that the White House provide support for the Douglas inquiry.

"By Precedent" in response to this request, the President wrote in part:

"The power of impeachment is, of course, solely entrusted by the Constitution to the House of Representatives. However, the executive branch is clearly obligated, both by precedent and by the necessity of the House . . . having all of the facts before reaching its decision, to supply relevant information to the legislative branch .. to the extent compatible with the public interest."

The President went on to say that he would "nuthorize and direct appropriate officials of the executive branch to furnish information within the jurisdiction of their departments and agencies relevant to the charges against Justice Douglas and otherwice to co-operate with the House . . . in this matter."

In the wake of this letter and during the subsequent inquiry, the President issued an executive order enabling the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to release tax records of Douglas,

Albert P. Parvin, the Albert Parvin Foundation, Parvin-Dohrmann Co., and the Fund for the Republic -- all the latter being connected in varying degrees to some of Douglas' non-judiciary activities.

101 Documents

The special subcommittee also obtained 101 documents; from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), an independent agency not directly under the President's control.

However, the President in his May 13, 1970, letter had said he would "express to such agencies my desire that they co eperate (with the House) to the extent permissible by law."

· Chairman Celler also requested and obtained scores of confidential reports, files and documents from the Justice Department, but only after months of haggling with then-Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

The Justice Department was reluctant to turn over raw investigative files to the House probers. Such files often contain rumors, hearsay and other unsubstantiated information.

After lengthy bargaining, however, Justice eventually supplied much of the information requested.

State Department

The special subcommittee even tapped information held by the State Department, mainly documents and other reports relating to Douglas' visits to the Dominican Republic and Parvin's overseas interests.

"In accord with President Nixon's letter to you of May 13, 1970," wrote David M. Abshire, the State Department's congressional relations chief, "copies of these documents are being transmitted to you with this fetter for your review."

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PHILAPPICHIA, PA. BULLETIN

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SEP 1 1969

Org I American Institute 104 Indian Studies

4-Letter Words Torpedoing Penn-Based Culture Export

By PAUL GRIMES Of The Bullctin Staff

gram with headquarters at the "America Hurrah" played 634 University of Pennsylvania will performances in New York and Broadway plays.

The program provides funds a Both plays, however, are for travel and living expenses, so that scholars from the United loaded with words that, in States can do research at the many American households, American Institute of Indian provoke mothers to wash chil-Studies at Poona, India. It is dren's mouths out with soap. one of about a dozen programs. They dig at American standone of about a dozen programs subsidized by the State Depart- ards of morality. In "Chicago," ment under which American a critical dissertation on Amerscholars go abroad and foreign scholars come here to study, teach and learn what each other's country is like.

Several of the projects involve Eastern Europe. Diplomatic circles in Washington consider them important in opening doors for Americans in the Communist world.

For budgetary purposes, the State Department places these programs in a separate category called "special educational and cultural projects." It asked Congress for \$938,000 for this category for the fiscal year that began July 1 - an increase of \$253,000 from a year earlier. Most of the money wouldn't be in dollars, but in convertible foreign currencies that have accrued from U. S. Government sales abroad or from the repayment of loans. Hundreds of millions of dollars in such currencies are lying fallow in foreign banks because Washington doesn't know what to do with them. Before any expenditure, congressional approval is required.

Last year, the "special edu-cational and cultural projects" included a \$13,000 Eastern European tour of six drama stu- Department will confirm or dents and a professor from the categorically deny it, there ap-University of Kansas. They pears to be a possibility that spent two weeks each in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, working with students there through discussions and demonstrations of American drama.

Their proposed repertoire in-cluded "America Hurrah," by Of The Bulletin Staff
Jean-Claude van Itallie, and
An international research pro- "Chicago," by Sam Shepard. probably be curtailed because was widely acclaimed in avanta Brooklyn congressman objects garde dramatic circles in the to the obscenities in two off- United States and Western Europe.

> ican life is delivered in a bathroom.

Actually, neither play went abroad with the Kansans. The State Department quickly nixed "America Hurrah" and, as a result of a public outcry in Kan-sas, about "Chicago," rejected it, too.

But those facts didn't placate Rep. John J. Rooney, a Brooklyn Democrat, who is chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee that has the first (and often, in effect, the final) word on the State Department budget.

After a stormy hearing last March, Rooney's subcommittee turned down the entire amount requested for "special educational and cultural projects" in the current fiscal year. This action was confirmed on the House floor and reconfirmed by Senate Appropriations Committee. Now the only hope is that the full Senate will restore the amount, but no one is hoping very much.

Even if the Senate does, the appropriations bill would then go to a joint House-Senate conference, in which Rooney could well cut it off again.

Although no one in the State some money for the slashed programs could be found elsewhere in the department by juggling funds. Also, the Contral Intelligence Agency is known to have a strong interest

in some of the programs and Approved Formswheatshe 2004/40/43 engla-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 ly reluctant to let them die.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH

Institute of Research

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 16, 1967

Dear Reader:

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May we ask a favor?

We have been asked to conduct a study among key government officials for the purpose of learning something about their reading habits and preferences.

Will you take a minute to jot down your answers to the questions on the enclosed questionnaire? This survey is completely anonymous, and your answers will be used only in the form of statistical tabulations in compiling the final report on the study.

Your individual reply is of great importance since, in a study of this kind, the accuracy and significance of the findings depend on the response of each individual in the "sample" surveyed.

For your convenience, a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. We greatly appreciate your extending us this cooperation.

Sincerely,

John E. Talbot

" S. Tallot

Vice President

JET/swo

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1.	For	each	of	the	magazines	listed	below,	will	you	please	check:
----	-----	------	----	-----	-----------	--------	--------	------	-----	--------	--------

- a. Whether or not you personally read the most recent issue?
- b. Whether or not you personally read the issue before that one?

	(a) Did you most recen	read	(b) Did you re issue before	ead the
	(Please che or "no" fo Yes		(Please che or "no" fo Yes	eck "yes" or EACH) <u>No</u>
Life	1()	1 ()	1()	1 ()
Look	2 ()	2 ()	2 ()	2 ()
Newsweek	3 ()	3 ()	3 ()	3 ()
Saturday Evening Post	4 ()	4 ()	4 ()	4 ()
Time	5 ()	5 ()	5 ()	5 ()
U.S. News & World Report	6 ()	6 ()	6 ()	6 ()

2. For <u>EACH</u> magazine of which you are a regular reader, would you say that you are now spending more time or less time reading that magazine than you did about a year ago? (Please check)

	More time	Less time	About the same	No opinion
Life	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()
Look	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()
Newsweek	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()
Saturday Evening Post	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()
Time	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()
U.S. News & World Report	1 ()	2 ()	3 ()	4 ()

3.	In your opi	Lnion	, which	ı <u>ON</u>	E of	these	mag	gazines	would	you	say	is	the	most	inform-
	ativethat	is,	which	of	them	tends	to	present	t info	rmati	.on	that	you	ı have	not
	already bee	en ex	posed t	:0?											

1 ()	Newsweek
2 ()	Time
3 ()	U.S. News & World Report
4 ()	No opinion

OVER, PLEASE

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4.	Which ONE of these magazines tends of view on controversial topics?	most	t frequently to present divergent points
	1 ()	Newsweek
	2 ()	Time
	3 ()	U.S. News & World Report
	4 ()	No opinion
5.	If it were up to you to recommend o		of these magazines to educators, which end?
	1 ()	Newsweek
	2 ()	Time
	3 ()	U.S. News & World Report
	4 ()	No opinion
6.))))	Newsweek Time U.S.News & World Report No opinion
7.	If it were up to you to recommend of executives, which ONE would you be		
	1 ()	Newsweek
	2 ()	Time
	3 ()	U.S. News & World Report
	4 ()	No opinion
	•		

THANK YOU

Study # D-42

Window Strain



Mr. Joseph C. Goodwin Central Intelligence Agency Executive Office Building Washington, D. C. 20505

AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF
RESEARCH
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

. P.O. BOX 269

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APNEEDE Bar A e I ERESHONEW 3 LOOKRIATE & RUBISIO OR ELOATIONS

As your company hires new employees, develops new products, and enters new markets, a strongly administered public relations program becomes more important than ever. It's up to P.R. to let new employees and customers, new shareowners and suppliers, new community and financial officials get to know your company. And, of course, the larger and more complex your firm becomes, the more necessary P.R. becomes in dealings with the government. You need fresh insights and approaches. You need broad new perspectives. And you need the strongest organization you can achieve. To help you, AMA is scheduling a new session of its popular small-group discussion meeting for experienced P.R. executives.

Workshop Seminar #2123-33

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY'S PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

October 13-15, 1969

AMA Headquarters, New York City

Meeting starts Monday: 9:00 a.m.

Discussion Leaders:

STEPHEN R. LAWRENCE Director of Public Relations Insurance Company of North America Philadelphia, Pa.

HOWARD CRANE
Manager, Communications Planning
IBM Corp.
Armonk, N. Y.

Each workshop to 15 experience tives, one from a To register fill inturn the clip-out for immediate conformed and the conformed and the conformation of the conformati

- SEMINAR OUTLINE

- I. DEFINITION OF CORPORATE PUBLIC RELATIONS
 - A. How Broad Is Scope of Public Relations?
 - B. Publicity in Proper Perspective as a Public Relations Tool
- II. OBJECTIVES
 - A. How to Increase Acceptance of Company's Products, Services and Stock
 - B. Creating the Corporate Image Telling Company Story; Other Objectives
- III. ORGANIZATION
 - A. How Should Public Relations Fit into the Organization Plan?
 - B. Relations to and Services for Other Departments
 - C. Voice and/or Influence on Company's Policy and Operating Decisions
 - D. Centralized vs. Local Departments
 - E. Internal Communications
- IV. STAFFING PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
 - A. Qualities and Experience Desired in Personnel; How to Advise Prospects
- V. PROGRAMMING
 - A. Determination of P.R. Philosophy and Policy; Selection of Objectives and Practical Means of Accomplishment; P.R. Media

- B. Techniques for Employee, Press, Shareowner, Financial, Customer, Supplier, Community and Government Relations; Product and Service Publicity in Support of Sales
- C. How and When to Use Consultants More Effectively
- D. How Can Public Relations Research Be Used to Advantage?
- E. Can Program Results Be Effectively Measured?
- VI. EXAMPLES OF PLANNED PROGRAMS

 (To Be Discussed at Appropriate Points in Outline)
 - A. Planned Campaigns Public, Press, Financial and Shareowner Relations
 - B. Corporate Contributions and Memberships
 Support to Education; Corporate
 Membership Association Relations;
 Economic Education; Disaster Plans;
 Opening a New Plant or Operation;
 Community and Employee Relations
 - C. Meeting Complaints Regarding Smoke, Water Pollution, Noise, Etc.

WORKSHOP



Designed for: Managers experienced in handling the P.R. function in their companies and for less experienced managers who have completed the Public Relations Course. Meeting format: Guided discussion; no presentations.

Approved For Byear 0 200 100 KEEP 14 SHARE OWNERS 0100010001-5 INTERESTED IN YOUR COMPANY?

An enthusiastic shareowner does a lot more than just collect dividends. He is one of your best resources for new capital. He's a customer for your products. And he's a super-salesman for your company, its products and services. But to keep him enthusiastic, you have to have the kind of shareowner relations program that sparks his imagination. At this meeting you'll discuss just such a program. You'll cover such shareowner communications as dividend enclosures...shareowner magazines...special mailings... correspondence and personal interviews. And you'll place special emphasis on ways to use the annual meeting and annual report to keep your shareowners actively interested in your company and its future.

Workshop Seminar #2153-10

IMPROVING YOUR COMPANY'S RELATIONS WITH ITS SHAREOWNERS

October 15-17, 1969

AMA Headquarters, New York City

Meeting starts Wednesday: 1:00 p.m.

is limited ed execucompany. n and recard. Or, nfirmation ions, just MA's sem-New York

Discussion Leaders:

H. RICHARD GODIN Manager, Editorial Services **Communications Department** Air Reduction Co., Inc. New York, N.Y.

WALLACE ABEL

Coordinator, Investor Information Financial and Corporate Communications Section Aluminum Company of America Pittsburgh, Pa.

- SEMINAR OUTLINE

- I. ESTABLISHING OBJECTIVES FOR YOUR SHAREOWNER RELATIONS PROGRAM
- II. ORGANIZING TO CARRY OUT AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM
 - A. Who Has Over-All Responsibility
 - B. What Components Inside Your Company Might Contribute to Your Program
 - C. Some Pros and Cons of Using an Outside Agency
 - D. How Large a Staff and Budget
- III. COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
 - A. Dividend Enclosures
 - B. Promotional Mailings
 - C. Day-to-Day Correspondence
 - D. Welcome and Regret Letters
 - E. Personal Contacts
 - F. Reaching Beneficial Owners
 - G. Effect on Shareholders of Other Company Communications
- IV. ARE YOU GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR ANNUAL REPORT?
 - A. What Is the Role of the Annual Report in Your Over-All Program
 - B. Does Your Report Cost Too Much
 - C. Do Shareowners Read It
- V. WHAT'S HAPPENING TO ANNUAL MEETINGS?
 - A. Who Comes to the Meeting and Why
 - B. How Do You Plan and Coordinate
 - Arrangements for the Meeting C. Dealing with the "Professional" Shareholder

- D. What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Moving the Location of the Meeting
- VI. PROXY SOLICITATION
 - A. Is a Large Proxy Vote Really Meaningful
 - B. How Do You Get Out the Vote
 - C. Can You Be Sure of the Brokerage Vote
 - D. Should You Be Concerned About the Readability of Your Proxy Statement
- VII. DISCLOSURE PROBLEMS
 - A. Stock Exchange Specialist Liaison
 - B. Stock Exchange Listing Department Liaison
 - C. Releasing to the Press
- VIII. SECURITY ANALYSTS
 - A. Security Analysts Meetings
 - B. In Company Security Analyst Interviews
 - C. Security Analyst Communications
 - D. Personal Contacts
 - IX. TENDER OFFERS AND OTHER RAIDS
 - A. Warning Signs
 - B. Strengths and Weaknesses in Target Companies
 - Defensive Steps Before the Tender Offer or Raid
 - D. Defensive Steps After the Tender Offer or
 - X. HOW DO YOU MEASURE RESULTS?
 - A. Depth Interviews
 - B. Mail Surveys
 - Phone Interviews
 - D. Round-Table Sessions

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC. Approved For Releasuridan Menassament Association Building R000100010001-5

Tel. (Area Code 212) 586-8100 (TWX 710-581-6530)

Please register the following executives for the meetings indicated.

	↑ ■ NAME			MEETING NO.
	POSITION			DATES:
	COMPANY			TITLE:
	STREET			
	CITY	STATE	ZIP	
2-0675N	■ NAME			MEETING NO.
375Z	POSITION			DATES:
	COMPANY			TITLE:
	STREET			
	CITY	STATE	ZIP	
	☐ PLEASE SEND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION			
L	☐ CHECK ENCLOSED			

Hotel Accommodations — AMA does not arrange hotel accommodations, However, the Americana Hotel (7th Ave. at 52nd St.) will hold a limited number of rooms for registrants up to two weeks before your meeting starts. These rooms will be at either the Americana Hotel itself, or at the

To Register — fill out and return the card. Or, wire or phone the Registrar at the address given. Registrations must be made in advance, and may be made up to the time of the meeting, subject to confirmation. Applicants should not come to the meeting without advance confirmation. Confirmed registrations cancelled later than two weeks before the meeting are subject to a \$25 service charge. Registrants whose applications have been confirmed and who fail to attend a meeting are liable for the entire fee unless they contact the Registrar prior to the meeting to cancel their reservations.

*Nonmembers: Difference between member and nonmember registration fee can be applied to AMA membership. Check box on card for full information. City Squire Inn (affiliated with the Americana) — both within one block of the American Management Association Building. To take advantage of this service, act promptly to be sure of accommodations. Please contact the Americana Hotel directly for reservations, mentioning AMA to assure preferred treatment. Each three-day Workshop Seminar Registration Fees - includes the cost of The full fee is payable in advance and all luncheons and meeting materials. **AMA Members** Nonmembers*

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The American Management Association Building American Management Association 135 West 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10020

related to modern cost-saving methods, processes, and equipment. Local chapters sponsor lectures and discussions on such topics as preventive maintenance, electrical specification and maintenance, purchasing procedures, painting, heating, and grounds maintenance. Publications: IMI Newsletter, bimonthly. Convention/ Meeting: annual.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Maintenance) (ISSA)

5330 N. Elston Ave. Phone: (312) 286-2575 Chicago, IL 60630 Jack D. Ramaley, Exec.V.Pres. Founded: 1923. Members: 2500. Staff: 9. Manufacturers and distributors of janitors' supplies, chemicals, and equipment used by janitors, custodians and maintenance men in all types of industrial, commercial and institutional buildings. Provides home study courses for custodians; produces films and other educational materials. Publications: ISSA Today, monthly; also publishes booklets on a wide variety of maintenance subjects. Formerly: National Sanitary Supply Association. Convention/ Meeting: annual Educational Conference and Merchandise Exposition - always fall. 1980 Nov. 13-15, Las Vegas, NV; 1981 Oct. 22-24, Montreal, PQ, Canada; 1982 Oct. 14-16, Kansas City, MO; 1983 Oct. 20-22, Chicago, IL.

1893

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION (Maintenance) (NEHA)

201 Business And Professional Bldg. Phone: (614) 446-4800 Gallipolis, OH 45631 Elaine Rees, Exec Sec. Founded: 1930. Members: 4500. Staff: 6. Regional Groups: 12. Local Groups: 132. Men and women engaged in institutional housekeeping management in hospitals, hotels and motels, schools, and industrial establishments. Has established educational standards. Conducts practical research and disseminates results. Sponsors Collegiate Degree Program and 320 Hour Program. Created the Institutional Housekeepers Educational Trust (IHET) to allocate financial awards to recognized schools to assist students in institutional housekeeping. Maintains a Referral service. Committees: Education; Ethics; Information and Resources; Policy and Procedure; Program: Publicity and Public Relations Development, Publications: The Executive Housekeeper, monthly. Convention/ Meeting: biennial - 1980 Aug. 10-15, New York City; 1982 July 26-30, St. Louis, MO.

1894

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (AMS)

World Headquarters Phone: (215) 659-4300 Willow Grove, PA 19090 John R. Herb, Acting Exec Dir. Founded: 1919. Members: 13,000. Staff: 25. Local Groups: 150. Office administrators, supervisors, personnel men, educators, equipment manufacturers and utility company executives. Promotes application of scientific methods to commerce and industry for the purpose of increasing productivity, lowering costs, and improving quality; assists educational institutions in developing training programs and courses of study; encourages and participates in research; promotes sound employee and employer relationships; maintains library of 2500 volumes. Presents Merit Awards. Sponsors professional accreditation for certified administrative manager. Divisions: Personnel; Systems and XX6T Information. Publications: (1) Generalist, monthly; (2) Impact: In formation Technology, monthly; (3) Management World, monthly; (4) AMS Yearbook; (5) Mid-Management Salary Guide, annual; (6) Office Salary Surveys, annual; (7) Office Employee Turnover, biennial; also publishes reports. Formerly: National Association of Office Managers; (1964) National Office Management Association, Convention/ Meeting: annual - always May. 1980 Milwaukee, WI; 1981 Phoenix, AZ; 1982 San Francisco, CA; 1983 Toronto, ON, Canada.

1895

AMA/INTERNATIONAL (Management)

135 W. 50th St. Phone: (212) 586-8100 New York, NY 10020 F. G. Harmon, Pres. Founded: 1956. Staff: 125. Overseas division of American Management Associations. To develop management education services overseas and to serve as an international organization extending and adapting AMA techniques and services in the international business community. Conducts over 500 meetings a year; Executive Compensation Service; in-company film programs. Management center locations: Brussels, Belgium; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mexico City, Mexico; Montreal, PQ and Toronto, ON, Canada. Formerly: International Management Association.

1896

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (AAIM)

7425 Old York Rd. Phone: (215) 635-5900 Philadelphia, PA 19126 Christy Carr, Gen.Mgr. Founded: 1899. Members: 180. Staff: 10. Companies in electrical, automotive, textile, chemical, paper and insurance fields; banks; colleges and universities; town and city governments; hospitals. Conducts activities in the industrial relations and industrial management fields; gives advice and/or assistance in all aspects of labor relations, training, industrial relations research, management and supervisory education, job and salary rating and communications. Publications: (1) Consumer Price (Cost of Living) Index, monthly; (2) The Executive Manager, monthly; (3) Signs of the Times, monthly. Formerly: (1965) National Metal Trades Association.

★1897★

607 Boylston St.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (AIM) Phone: (617) 536-2503

Boston, MA 02116 Will J. Lessard, Mng.Dir. Founded: 1948. Members: 2500. Research and educational organization of executives interested in management efficiency and methods of appraising management performance. Awards citations to companies for management excellence. Conducts work study courses for members. Maintains library of data on and publications of about 7,000 companies. Publications: (1) Associates Council Newsletter (for younger MBA's), monthly; (2) Executives Council Newsletter (for mid-management personnel), monthly; (3) President's Council Newsletter (for top-management personnel), monthly. Convention/ Meeting: holds numerous conferences, irregular.

1898

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS (AMA)

135 W. 50th St. Phone: (212) 586-8100 New York, NY 10020 James L. Hayes, Pres. & Chief Exec. Founded: 1923. Members: 70,000. Staff: 900. Managers in industry, commerce, government; charitable and non-commercial organizations; university teachers of management; administrators. "To provide quality programs, products and services to the managerial process." AMA's educational programs serve every level of management in all parts of the world through meetings, practical instruction primarily by other practicing managers, books, periodicals and special reports, plus research into basic and advanced principles of management. Conducts conferences, seminars, courses, briefings and workshops on management topics spanning 12 divisional areas of interest. Surveys and reports on current organizational problems and practices. Awards annual Henry Laurence Gantt Medal for distinguished achievement in management as a service to the community. Maintains "Correspondent Association" agreements around the world. Operates management centers and offices in North America and, through AMA/International, in Europe and South America. Maintains extensive library, book store and Management Information Service including films, cassettes, tapes and records covering all areas of management expertise. Corporate Divisions: AMA International; AMACOM (publishing); Center for Management Development (seminars); Center for Planning and Implementation (long-range team planning); Extension Institute (study-at-home programs); In-Company Development and Training: National Association of Corporate Directors (for board members); National Center for Career Life Planning (career life and pre-, post-retirement programs); Presidents Association (for chief executive officers); Professional Institute (public sector); Society for Advancement of Management (senior and college internationally). Seminar Divisions: Finance; General and Administrative Services; General Management; Human Resources: Information Systems and Technology; Insurance and Employee Benefits; International; Manufacturing; Marketing; Packaging; Purchasing, Transportation and Physical Distribution; Research and Development. Publications: (1) Compflash, monthly; (2) Directors, monthly; (3) Health Services Manager, monthly; (4) Management Digest, monthly; (5) Management Review, monthly; (6) SAM News International, monthly; (7) Supervisory Management, monthly; (8) The President, monthly; (9) Personnel, bimonthly; (10) Compensation Review, quarterly; (11) Organizational Dynamics, quarterly; (12) SAM Advanced Management Journal, quarterly; (13) Management Development Guide, semiannual; also publishes management briefings, survey reports and both domestic and international Executive Compensation Service wage and salary reports. Absorbed: (1924) National Association of Sales Managers; (1973) American Foundation for Management Research. Formerly: (1923) National Personnel Association. Formed by Merger of: National Association of Corporation Schools and National Association of Employment Managers. Convention/ Meeting: - always September, New York City. Also holds Human Resources, Insurance and Employee Benefits Conference and Packaging Conference, biennial, in conjunction with International Packaging Week.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND INVENTORY CONTROL SOCIETY (Management) (APICS)

Watergate Bldg., Suite 504 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20037

Phone: (202) 333-1660 Henry F. Sander, CAE, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1957. Members: 28,000. Staff: 10. Local Groups: 165. Professional society of production and inventory control management personnel. Committees: Curricula and Certification; Educational Doctrines; Language and Techniques. Publications: (1) APICS News, monthly; (2) Production and Inventory Management, quarterly; also publishes APICS Bibliography, APICS Dictionary and APICS Production and Inventory Control Training Aids. Convention/ Meeting: annual - always October. 1980 Los Angeles, CA; 1981 Boston MA; 1982 Chicago, IL; 1983 New Orleans, LA.

OR91 AMERICAN PETROLEUM

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5N STITUTE

TEXT OF LETTER SENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Simon, William E.

Simon, William E.

CIA 705 (0:1 Report)

AMERICAN PETROLEUM

(origunde ORG.

1801 K STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 833-5580

Frank N. Ikard PRESIDENT

January 23, 1974

You are properly concerned about the serious energy problem facing our nation and, over the next few weeks and months, will be seeking to formulate reasonable solutions to that problem.

In the interests of accuracy and fairness, I would like to review with you the more serious and widely-voiced charges, and to give you the facts as we understand them.

1. The Charge: "Withholding products."

The facts do not bear out this charge. For example, it is not true that large oil tanker fleets are lined up off U.S. coasts, waiting for petroleum price increases. Mr. Simon, aided by the Coast Guard, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Central Intelligence Agency thoroughly investigated and debunked that charge. Simon also pointed out that there would be no incentive for such action, inasmuch as prices must be based on proven costs.

It is true that distillate fuel oil stocks are currently at reasonable levels, and we stand a good chance of getting through this winter without serious heating oil shortages.

Four factors have contributed to higher than anticipated levels of distillate supplies: (1) the conservation efforts of the public, which reduced the level of normal demand growth; (2) the milder than normal weather over the early winter season; (3) the emphasis refiners have been giving to distillate production, in accordance with Federal Energy Office regulations; and (4) higher than expected imports, both immediately before and since the Arab embargo.

The situation with regard to inventories of gasoline is less favorable, and stocks of crude oil and heavy fuel oil remain far below adequate levels.

It might be noted that, in 1973, U.S. oil companies provided 309 million more barrels of petroleum products to consumers than they did in 1972 -- hardly an action consistent with the unfounded charge that oil companies are "with-holding their products from market."

We recognize that it is both appropriate and necessary for the Congress, executive agencies and the public to have access to more complete and timely statistical data on industry operations and API is cooperating fully in that connection.

2. The Charge: "Price gouging."

It is true that petroleum prices have increased substantially in the past year. Primarily, that is because of the very sharp rise in the cost of imported foreign crude oil and products; U.S. oil companies are permitted to "pass through" only the added cost to them of foreign crude and products. Domestic crude oil prices have also risen, but nowhere as steeply as foreign oil. "New" domestic oil and oil produced from low-volume "stripper" wells are no longer price-controlled, and increases of about \$1.00 a barrel have been allowed for "old" domestic oil in recent months. There are indications that this more realistic pricing policy will result in increased drilling and greater production, through secondary and tertiary recovery, thus adding to our total domestic supplies.

Even with these domestic crude oil price increases, the price of controlled domestic crude oil is now \$5.15 -- a 36 per cent increase over the past year. By comparison, the cost of imported crude oil has risen, on the average, by more than 300 per cent in one year.

3. The Charge: "Windfall profits."

Increases in petroleum industry profits during 1973 were indeed substantial, but not excessive. Even with these increases, the petroleum industry continues to lag behind the all-manufacturing average. The most recent survey by the Federal Trade Commission (covering the year ending the third quarter of 1973) shows that the ratio of net after-tax profits to stockholders' equity was 10.5 per cent for petroleum, compared to 12.4 per cent for all manufacturing corporations.

The 1973 petroleum profit increases are being unfairly compared to the depressed profit levels of 1972. The 1972 rate of profitability in the oil industry was at its lowest level in ten years. The recent growth in petroleum profits represents no more than a recovery from these low levels. This is confirmed by a recent Chase Manhattan Bank study, which concluded that the petroleum industry's earnings "positively are not excessive -- on the contrary, they are still subnormal."

Petroleum companies will have to invest approximately \$220 billion in the U.S. over the next decade. A number of companies have already announced their intention to increase capital investments substantially in 1974, in an effort to find and produce greater supplies of oil and natural gas. Investments of the magnitude announced would not have been possible at 1972 depressed profit levels.

I have limited my comments to the above three areas of controversy, while recognizing that there are other confusing and often erroneous claims being made about the industry and its activities. To cover all such charges would result in a longer document than I am sure you would have time to read. We would, however, welcome the opportunity to provide further information on these or related matters to you, or to answer any questions you may have.

Calley found

By Andy Stapp

In a Ft. Benning, Ga., courtroom March 29, First Lieutenant William Calley was found guilty by a six officer jury of the premeditated murder of 22 unarmed civilians in the Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai over three years ago. It had been the lorgest court-martial in U.S. history. His chief counsel George Latimer reported that Calley was "absolutely crushed."

At the trial Calley had confessed and called the killings "no big thing." He said he was following orders.

Two days later he was sentenced to life at hard labor. Racist and ultra-right sentiment exploded across the country, protesting the verdict and sentence, 50,000 telegrams to the White House, 38,000 to Congress and 600 to the Pentagon denounced the failing.

George Wallace and eight members of the Alabama legislature hurried to Calley's side at Ft. Benning, Said Wallace, "President Nixon is going to do the right thing

and grant Calley elemency."

Alfred P. Chamice, national commander of the American Legion, and Herbert R. Rainwater, head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, demanded Calley's release. Representative Don Fuqua (D-Fla.) introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for Calley to address a joint session of Congress, Former Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia stated, "I am saddened to think one could fight for his flag and then, be court-martialed for apparently carrying out orders." Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) commented, "I don't know how they can find a combat soldier guilty of premeditated murder." Rep. John J. Flynt (D-Ga.) added, "The verdict was a dangerous step toward destruction of morale in the Armed Forces."

Vice-President Agnew chimed in, stating that in Vietnam there are "no safe, innocuous civilians." Indiana's Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb ordered all American flags, on state buildings flown at half mast. Whitcomb felt that Calley should not be tried "for actions carried

out in time of war in the defense of the nation."

Policourge Calley's freedom.

The Kansas, Arkansas and Alabama state houses all urged Nixon to release Calley, William D. Dickinson (D-Ala.) asked on the floor of Congress for Calley's exonoration, and the Dallas Police circulated a "Free Calley" petition, Richard Kay, one of Calley's lawyers, warned that "God almighty will be the seventh juror," and the Georgia American Legion vowed to raise a defense fund of \$100,000.

Captain Ronald Salem, one of Calley's jurors, decided that the verdict had been too harsh, Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) denotinged liberals for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy and crying the same line as Moscow,

Peking and Hanoi."

General WilApproved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R090100010001-5 are many himself, annument, I technologic, not in the least, adding that it was incorrect to "compare my role with

Japaness General Yanishita." "The Battle Hymn of Unicon William Calley" became the number one song in Nashville, Tennessee, Robert F. Marasco, juiled briefly as Or ig world a Green Beret officer two years ago for the murder of a Vietnamese, attacked the decision as "devastating for the Army and the whole country," while Lester Maddox summed up by cheering, "Thank God for Lt. Calley."

Stapp

Cirli. OIH & las Richard

On April 1st, Nixon bypassed Secretary of Defense Laird and ordered Admiral Thomas Moore, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to release Cailey from his air-conditioned accommodations in the Ft. Benning stockade chaplain's offices and allow him to return to his private four-room quarters under light guard.

Six secretaries have been assigned by the military to help him open his fan meil. Calley may take his meals at home or at the officers' dining hall five miles away. He will keep the rank of lieutenant throughout the appeals

to higher courts.

Dored sociality :

Calley's background is that of a typical officer. His father was the president of a company that sold construction machinery. As Calley puts it, he "grew up in an upper middle class suburban neighborhood, bored with the country olub life and socialite atmosphere."

Since he first came into notoriety, we have been given several glimpses of Calley's character. There is Calley the gourniet, dining in New York City at Sardi's, The Russian Tea Room, Right Bank and Brusserie, with Esquire migazine picking up the bill. There is Calley the philosopher, crusing, "I understand Manson, I think he is the product of our society." There is Calley the satirist, relating that when he was first summoned to Washington 14 months ago to face charges, "I thought I was getting a medal or something." There is Calley the pacifist, giving the "V" sign as he'flew-over the ruins of My Lei in a helicopter during the pre-trial investigation last year. There is Calley the patriot, warning the country after his trial closed, "From what I've seen of the world and communism, we need a strong army.

Then there is Calley the mertyr, sobbling in court for fear that he would be hung. And of course, there is Calley the Nazi officer, kicking one of his own men who wouldn't shoot and then himself firing bursts from an automatic weapon into the sobbling villagers begging him

for their lives.

The North Vietnamese army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Don, observed that Calley "was not the sole culprit in the Songmy masseers. There have been many other bloodthirsty massacres daily committed by thousands of U.S. troops in Vietnam."

Prayda wrote that the Calley trial was "part of a whole series of machinations by the Pentagon to save

from justice most of those-involved in the crime."

The American Servicemen's Union stated that "while Calley is guilty and should be hanged, Nixon, CVA director Kelms, General Westmoreland (who sent a tolegram of congratulations to Calley's unit the day after the massacre) and oil baron David Rockefeller are equally guilty."

[The People's Coelition for Peace and Justice also issued a statement on the Calley trial, which reads in part: "War crimes, did not start with one Lt. Calley at Songmy. They started with the policymakers in the Pentagon, who designed "search and destroy" missions, "free-fire" zonesy "straddle level" bombing and other means of genocide. Wer crimes started when three million Gis were trained to believe that the Victnemese people were less than human and totally expendable. Lt. at be burdened with the entire blame

Continues

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Org I America

Sociological Association

By Art Goldberg Guardian West Coast Bureau

San Francisco

Academic sociology has long been used in the U.S. to justify

the policies and actions of the ruling class.

With research money coming largely from the Defense Department, the CIA, the State Department, the Agency for International Development and the ubiquitous Ford and Rockefeller foundations, university sociologists have "studied" things like Latin-American universities (for the CIA) and Victnamese peasant life (for the AID, which plays a leading role in the pacification program in Vietnam).

Sociologists have also "studied" black militants and life in black communities in the U.S. for various government agencies and sociologists like Lewis Feuer and Seymour Martin Lipset have tried to use their liberal facades to defuse and confuse the radical

students.

There are distinct signs, however, that the role sociologists play in serving the needs of the power structure will be seriously challenged in the future. Here is what happened at the 64th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association (ASA) at the San Francisco Hilton last week: 🔧

-A walkout by black sociologists, who denounced the ASA for

using the black community as "guinea pigs."

-A counter-convention by young white sociologists, who also successfully disrupted the presidential address at the main convention with a memorial service for Ho Chi Minh.

-The formation of a woman's caucus, which has vowed to push for strong action inside of sociology departments across the country this academic year.

Without this action, the convention would have been a stuitify-

ing bore.

The blacks walked out the second day, during a panel on "The ASA and questions of public policy." Albert Black, Jr. of the University of California, Berkeley, denounced the association for "systematically excluding the black community" and for using blacks as "guinea pigs."

Black said he and his colleagues intended to start a new and separate organization, to be known as the Black Sociological

Association.

The white radicals waited until the third day to finally walk out to form the Union of Radical Sociologists, but not before they had held dozens of alternative seminars, forced several strongly-worded radical resolutions before the convention's plenary session and disrupted the presidential address.

Wearing brightly colored buttons that read "Revolution-Not Counter-Insurgency" and "C. Wright Mills Lives!" the radicals held workshops on subjects like, "The sociologist as spy," "Power elite studies," "Repression in the universities," "Turning-on multi-media radical education" and "Bay Area revolutionaries."

Part of the counter-convention was held in Glide Memorial Church across the street from the Hilton and part in the Hilton itself. Radicals also took part in several panels of the regular convention, but an expected major confrontation did not take Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

Berkeley sociologist Hal Jacobs and James Petras of Penn State, (a former Berkeley Free Speech Movement activist) were scheduled to debate Seymour Martin Lipset of Harvard on? "conflict on the campus," but Lipset, a leading opponent of student activism, never showed up.

Instead, Jacobs and Petras talked about the ways in which sociological research and funding serves the interests of the ruling class, how it fails to take into account the questions raised by the student movement which are a threat to imperialism and how it

supports the status quo. 🚟 🕥

The radical sociologists actually managed to convince the? convention to pass a resolution on counter-insurgency research

which read:

"Whereas most research by U.S. sociologists is funded and controlled by corporate interests, military-political elites and the welfare bureaucracy and has been oriented towards studying oppressed peoples for the purposes of their oppressors, we move: that sociologists start studying these oppressors and make their sociological knowledge easily accesible to the oppressed."

The sociologists turned down the rest of the resolution,: however, which would have obliged the association to condemn participation by sociologists in research funded by the Defense and State Departments, the CIA, AID and certain foundations.

A similar resolution stating that "the prostitution of academic sociology to the institutions of corporate imperialism is clear to all who care to see" and which would have committed ASA to advise its members to discontinue classified research and research funded by the above government agencies and private foundations was narrowly defeated. Had the younger, nontenured members of the ASA been able to vote this resolution would have

The radicals actually walked out of the convention on the issue of voting, arguing that since they couldn't vote on association

policy, they wouldn't participate.

They returned several hours later 100 strong and took over the stage and microphone, chanting "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh" and began

a memorial service for the late Vietnamese president.

An outraged academic tried to regain the microphone but was beaten off. One woman got up and began singing "God Bless America." In the end, however, the conservatives had to leave their own meeting, (they reconvened in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hilton) while most of the convention remained for the tribute to Ho.

The women's caucus preferred not to even ask the convention to deal with its proposals by voting for or against them. "The real battle will be waged in your departments this year," said Dr. Alice Rossi of Johns Hopkins University as she read the statement from the women's caucus.

The convention voted nearly unanimously to support the "sense" of the woman's motion, which among other things called for greater hiring of women by sociology departments, establishment of daycare centers, teaching the subject of sexual inequality as well as racial and religious inequality, and encouraging women

to pursue academic careers.

Approved For Release 2008/10/130 CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

Community Cooperation

Blatchford Toseph H



John P. Roche
Some Reflections
On the Peace Corps

THERE WAS something about the Peace Corps that always gave me a charge. It was such a bushy-tailed operation: everybody were the same required informal dress, the chief administrators spent their entire days going from one meeting to another-rather like a perment, floating crap game --- and, above all, the Peace Corps had MORALE. When Sarge Shriver came into a room and turned on that 250-watt smile, one could feel the vibrations.

There were some bureaueratic problems. It was often hard to find out what the Peace Corps was doing. The guy who might know was always at a committee meeting and he might have to call two further meetings of other committees to obtain precise information. Unless the only man who knew had just left to become the director in Madagascar. Elsewhere in the government one could always find the tribal historian, a crone who had been around since 1903 when she began as a postal clerk, and knew everything. I never found a secretary at the Peace Corps who had worked there more than three weeks.

THERE USED to be an interminable argument over who had really thought up the idea - Hubert Humphrey was a leading contender—though the notion was hardly original. It was simply a secular, government-sponsored missionary program. Despite rumors to the contrary, most religious missionaries, particularly in the 20th century, have done a great deal more than spread the faith of their choice. A shirtsleeve cousin of mine, Beth O'Brien (alias Sister M. Thomas More), is a

physician who has set up hospitals in parts of the world that would put off a Green Beret. She is currently in the back country of Peru. Protestant missionaries have put a tremendous amount of expert agricultural effort into India and Brazil.

The Peace Corps' big problem was that, by and large, its volunteers at first were not experts in anything. They substituted dedication and enthusiasm for specialized knowledge. Thus it was predictable, as I wrote in 1961, that "the initial reaction to these dedicated, ebullient young Americans may well be one of annoyance and envy," And it was equally predictable that the volunteers, wanting to be loved, would be highly susceptible to anti-Americanism, would try to demonstrate to the locals that they were opposed to imperialism, colonialism. etc. The war in Vietnam served as the catalyst for a whole series of demonstrations by members of the Peace Corps against American policy.

Similarly, volunteers serving in undemocratic states often displayed sympathy for local—usually student—revolutionary movements—while being accused of ClA affiliations by the Communist press. Any way you looked at it, the situation was frustrating, particularly for young idealists who had gone out to save the world and discovered that the world is not play-dough.

AFTER THE PARADE come the street cleaners. Now Sarge and his troops (former volunteers are his political cadres) are off to new pastures, morale is shot, and President Nixon's

Director Joseph H. Blatchford is busily engaged in restructuring the Peace Corps around technical expertise— and encouraging the volunteers to keep out of politics.

Fundamentally he is on sound ground (the private group "ACCION" which he founded for work in Latin America has a good reputation), but at the same time the old Peace Corps will be missed. The young volunteers may not have saved the world, although many of them got an education. In fact, the impact of service on the participants was far more important than on their host countries. And in my perverse way, I even enjoyed their political antics' -the American addiction to freedom can be embarrassing on occasion, yet it can also be contagious. All in: all, it is something worth exporting World." to the "Third @ 1970, King Peatures Syndicate, Inc

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

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THE INTELLIGENCE LAUNDRY

BILL WALLACE

Thirty years ago, Western Research Foundation, a little-known group of California private detectives, made a reputation for itself among the followers of Sen. Joseph McCarthy by digging up dirt on suspected Communists and feeding it to the House Un-American Activities Committee. Some of the alleged subversives fingered by the firm's operatives wound up defying HUAC on the ground that its investigation violated their constitutional guarantee of free speech. For their truculence, some found themselves inside federal penitentiaries for contempt of Congress.

Today, a linear descendant of Red-hunting Western Research finds itself looking at a Congressional contempt citation from the other side of the committee table. Research West, an investigative firm which grew directly out of the dossiers collected by Western Research Foundation, has twice defied subpoenas for its files issued by Rep. John Moss (D., Calif.) and his House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The company's officials cite the First Amendment freedom of the press as the reason for their refusal to comply with Moss's subpoena and have vowed to go to jail rather than reveal the information contained in their investigative files.

The clash between Research West and Congress stems from Moss's investigation into allegations that some electric power corporations have been buying information on foes of atomic energy. Both Georgia Power and the West Coast Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) have paid Research West many thousands of dollars over the last five years for services which executives of the firms describe as "security investigations." Nuclear power opponents—including Ralph Nader's Critical Mass project and the Abalone Alliance, a consortium of two dozen West Coast anti-nuclear groups—say those investigations have actually been secret intelligence operations against opponents of nuclear power.

They point to the fact that Georgia Power Company's

Bill Wallace is a staff writer for The Berkeley Barb and an associate of the Center for Investigative Reporting in Oakland, Calif.

files—a substantial number of which allegedly originated with information from Research West—contain dossiers on dozens of groups and individuals, including Ralph Nader himself, the Georgia Civil Liberties Union and NBC newsman Jackson Baine. Moreover, they note that the state Public Service Commission which regulates Georgia Power is currently conducting an investigation to see whether illegal surveillance techniques or unlawful harassment were used in the collection of the utility's dossiers.

Utility company officials have derided the anti-nuclear group's concern. PG&E, the power combine which has spent the most for Research West's services and which referred the firm to Georgia Power in the first place, claims that Research West was never asked to provide information on any foes of atomic power.

"What we have used Research West for in the past was to provide background investigations of PG&E employees required as a result of the sensitive positions they work in," says Larry McDonald, PG&E's chief public relations man. "Under federal law, for example, we have to run security checks on personnel who work in our nuclear plants, and it's likely that Research West has done some of those checks for us—using information derived strictly from the public record, of course."

Those on the other side of the dispute have also charged that Research West may have been used covertly to sabotage a 1976 ballot measure aimed at stopping the construction of nuclear power plants in California. PG&E paid Research West nearly \$50,000 in 1975 and 1976 alone, during the critical period when California anti-nuclear activists were struggling to put the measure on the state's ballot and to raise enough money to campaign for it effectively against the combined political muscleof the state's multibillion-dollar nuclear power industry. According to Richard Pollock, director of Critical Mass, "We believe this is not a coincidence. It's the logical outcome of PG&E attempting to foil opponents of its existing nuclear power program." PG&E denies the charge.

It isn't immediately clear which—if either—of these

CONTINUED



Russian freighter fired on in C&D canal-

By M. ROY ADAMS and KATHY CANAVAN

A Russian freighter was shot at with a high-powered rifle as the ship passed through the Chesapeake & Delaware Canalnear the Reedy Point Bridge Wednesday night.

Delaware State Police and agents of the FBI are investigating the shooting which occurred about 7:38 p.m. Police said no injuries were reported and the ship was not damaged. Authorities did not release information on the incident at first, saying that was because their investigation was not complete.

The ship was identified as the Andrian Goncharov owned by the Black Sea Shipping Lines of Odessa, Russia. It is a 450-foot container ship

container ship.

The vessel was enroute to Baltimore at the time of the shooting and docked at the Dundalk Marine Terminal. It departed yesterday for Genoa, Italy.

Police said the shots were fired from a car on the bank of the canal next to the bridge. The bullets dented the steel plating in the radio room.

State police said they were alerted of the incident Thursday morning by the Russian Embassy. The FBI entered the case because the canal falls under the joint jurisdiction of the state of Delaware and the federal government.

"The people that fired the shots could be prosecuted by both the state and the federal government," said a spokesman for the FBI. "At this point we're trying to figure out if this is an isolated incident or whether it was done by someone who deliberately wanted to shoot at a Russian ship. At this point we just don't know."

State Police spokesman Lt.

James R. Neal said the criminal investigation unit and a recruit class were combing the area where the shooting occurred, trying to turn up leads. He said so far no motive has been established.

CIA and FBI agents boarded the ship yesterday at Dundalk,.
Md. and found a bullet in the radio room, a shipping company official said.

"I was down at the ship. They had the CIA, the FBI, everybody down there," said an operations officer for Norton Lilly Co. Inc., the Baltimore agent for the Russian ship.

"Evidently it was premeditated but whether it was that particular ship they were after or what they don't know yet. The man hasn't been caught," he said.

said.
An officer of the Pilots Association for the River and Bay Delaware faid Capt. William Hocker, an association pilot, was aboard the freighter which was on route from Philadelphia to Baltimore when the shooting started.

Hocker could not be reached for comment last night.

An operations officer at Nor

ton Lilly said about 31, crew members were aboard the freighter when the incident happened.

pened.
"The radio operator was in the room," he said. "He wasn't hurt though."

Norton Lilly officials said this was the first time one of their ships had been shot at but they were reluctant to discuss the investigation.

to be happy with us," said a company official who would not give his name. "After all, we've got enough crazies around that they could come out and take pot shots on the C&D canal all the time."

21 June 1968Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CLA_RDP 88-01315R00010601600839888 (World Freedom)

P-Lucum, Wilson

P-Philbrick, Herbert A.

From the Daily Log of James Ludlum, FBI, 6 June 1968.

The U.S. Anti-Communist Congress, Wilson Lo(u)cum, President, Herb. Philbrick, an officer.

FBI never investigated the Congress which blaims to be Anti-Communist and dedicated to combating Communism in USA.

FBI has no derogatory Comment. This information does not constitute a clearence.

American Graduate School of International Management

VOL. 6 - No. 11

April 13, 1977

Impressions Of A CIA Recruiter

by Russell Laughead

A Central Intelligence Agency recruiter says he doesn't expect to hire any spies from the American Graduate School campus.

"I don't come here looking for spies," declares L. L. Curran, the CIA's recruiter for Arizona, California, New Mexico and Hawaii.

Curran adds, as a matter of semantics, that the CIA doesn't have spies at all since by his definition a spy is a person living in his own country selling classified information.

While the CIA may not have spies, it does have an operations branch for covert overseas work, but again, Curran says he doesn't come to AGSIM looking for operations people.

What is he looking for here? Primarily persons interested in working in rather mundane sounding departments like finance, administration, personnel or logistics in the CIA's headquarters in McLean, Virginia, just outside Washington, D.C.

"We're looking for persons who are problem solvers, who have past academic excellence, good writing skills, and who can see the truth and remain apolitical. We're not reporting to please a political party," Curran states.

Some other current preferences in CIA hiring are for persons with scientific or technical backgrounds, Curran adds. As a result he narrows down the many applications to a few interviews and even fewer job offers.

For every 20 resumes he receives, Curran says he'll schedule five interviews and for every 25 interviews he finds a prospect. He wouldn't comment on how many persons the agency hires since he maintains that the information is classified.

"The chances of getting a job are not great, but they're not nil either or I wouldn't be here," Curran states. In his most recent visit here (March 23,

24, 25) Curran interviewed 40 students and he expects to see 60 more during the year. (Unlike interview schedules with other potential employers, there was no list of students' names for agency interviews posted in the Placement Center.)

Interest in the nation's intelligence gathering agency remains as high if not higher than it has ever been, Curran claims. He's been a CIA recruiter for 11 years.

Those looking for agency work, Curran says, are rarely looking for the glamorous life of a spy. "Once in a while we'll get a romantic type who's not thought much about it, but they're so much in the minority that they're almost non-existent," Curran explains.

Also a rare find is the kind of person the CIA wants to work on its operations side, the man or woman with the talents to carry out secret intelligence gathering operations in foreign countries.

Curran lists qualities like strong foreign language ability, academic excellence, a high energy level, good judgment, emotional stability, and an excellent ability to deal with people effectively as the key qualities for a candidate for CIA operations. Typically this kind of person is 26 to 31 years-old and has experience living overseas, Curran states.

The more typical applicant, Curran continues, has a concern for national security, an interest in international affairs and matches his parents' generation in patriotism.

"My generation used to think you had to get tears in your eyes when the flag went by. Today it's more of a personal thing. They get a kick out of being cool, but they believe in national security," Curran says.

Assuming that a person has the necessary quali-Continued on page 4 Cr42.06.1 Cr41.04 Cumant oreg 1 Arcizona igundu 2.06.1 Approved For Release 2004/10973: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010067-54 /le He, MAlchim

Mallette is Head Of Press Institute

July from Columbia University in New York City to Reston, Va.

Malcolm F. Mallette, managing director of the American Press Institute for the past six years, has been named director of the institute effective July 1 to succeed Walter Everett. who is retiring from API after 26 years of service.

Mallette, 53, was managing editor of the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal for seven years before joining API in 1966 as an associate director. He formerly was a left-handed pitcher with the old Brooklyn Dodgers. In 1952 an arm injury ended his baseball career, and he became a sports writer. He was graduated magna cum laude from the Syracuse University School of Journalism in 1947.

Everett, 65, joined the institute in 1949 after 12 years with the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin, following other newspaper service. He recently was elected to the board of directors of the Providence Journal Co., and he and his wife will live in Newport, R. I.

THE INSTITUTE, a nonprofit working center dedicated to the continuing education and training of daily newspaper men and women in the United States and Canada, moved last

At the API's annual meeting this week, two new members were elected to the board of directors: Robert N. Brown, publisher of the Home News Enterprises, Columbus, Ind., and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times.

They will serve threeyear terms beginning July 1, and succeed two retiring directors, Newbold Noyes, former editor of The Washington Star, and James Reston, columnist and a former vice president of The New York Times.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP8B-013G5Rd00199970001-5 John O.

ORG 1 ARI-Gem

FRONCTIONS

(orig under Goldsmith)

23 December 1974

Mr. John O. Goldsmith Ari-Gem Productions, Inc. The Madison Bldg. Suite 315 1155 Fifteenth St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Goldsmith-Sahib,

And here I thought you were being held prisoner in the back room of WTTG! But no. You are out among the folk with watermark paper, a logo and Magnasync/Macrozooms.

Thank you for the information on your company. shall pass it on to the people in our training division who would be concerned with orientation films. With the government budgets the way they are, of course, I doubt very much whether there is going to be any footage being shot around these parts.

I wish you well on your wenture and miss you in my house every evening.

Sincerely.

/s/ Angua Yakisan Watarmar

Angus MacLean Thuermer Assistant to the Director

Attachments sent to OTR

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	Fields. wh	o is the ARF	A memb	er oi	the USIB	COm	nittee of which I am mittee). He was

4. Following the above conversation, I immediately phoned Dr. Fields, who is the ARPA member of the USIB Committee of which I am Chairman (Intelligence Information Handling Committee). He was already aware of the interest of Mr. Bannister and his paper. The matter is known to Dr. George Heilmeyer, Director ARPA, who has discussed it with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). As a collateral matter, I ascertained from Dr. Fields that Dr. Heilmeier is now unwilling to allow the reporter to interview

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ORGI ARMINICATIONS & Electronics Assoc.

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

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One Washington, D.C. 20805

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Ms. Judith H. Shreve
Editor
SIGNAL Magazine
Armed Forces Communications and
Electronics Association
5205 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

Dear Ms. Shreve:

Thank you very much for your letter of 8 January 1979 and your invitation to submit a statement for inclusion in the Annual Convention Issue of SIGNAL magazine.

The quality and variety of communications and data processing technologies available to us continues to impress me. The Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association and SIGNAL are two important vehicles to my people in keeping abreast of these fields. My comments on the subject for inclusion in your May issue are enclosed.

I hope your convention is successful. Thank you for the opportunity to contribute.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

Prepared by DDS&T/R&DPS/DDS&T/R&DPS/Dist: Orig-Addressee W/photo 1-DDS&T w/basics 1-OPA w/basics (79-054) 1-OPA holdback w/basics

(statement redone by Herbert Hetu, D/PA,24 Jan 79)
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Washington, D. C. 20505

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8 MAR 1978

Ms. Judith H. Shreve
Editor
SIGNAL Magazine
Armed Forces Communications and
Electronics Association
5205 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

Dear Ms. Shreve,

Thank you very much for your letter of 27 January and your invitation to submit a statement for inclusion in the Annual Convention Issue of SIGNAL magazine.

I continue to be impressed with the new directions and trends emerging in the communications and electronics field, and am grateful that organizations like the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association are keeping apace with these rapid developments. My thoughts on the subject for inclusion in your May issue are enclosed.

Best of luck with your convention and many thanks for allowing me to participate in a small way in the event.

Yours sincerely,

As Standield Turner

/s/Standield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

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CLALOZ WALTERS, VECTOR

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ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE (6118) 7800 HAMPTON BOULEVARD NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

Executive Registry

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT

0 2 JUN 1976

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, USA Deputy Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

Thank you for returning to the Staff College and presenting another outstanding lecture on the Intelligence Community and its role in support of national policy making. Both the faculty and students responded enthusiastically to your talk and all considered it the highlight of the course. In today's environment of indiscriminate media attacks on the intelligence community, you conveyed an obvious pride in the role, responsibilities, and overall performance of the community and reassured us regarding the morale of these dedicated Americans.

While you stressed the necessary pragmatic approach to intelligence operations, I was especially pleased when you emphasized, in a broader sense, the importance to national security of our fundamental institutions and values. The latter is a subject that we have been stressing to the students, and we share your concern over the apparent erosion of these values from within. Hearing this message from a gentleman of your stature certainly reinforced this vitally important point.

With your retirement imminent, I know that your schedule has been especially hectic so we are doubly indebted to you for coming. All of us are looking forward to having you back very soon. I hope that we will again have an opportunity to visit in the near future. Thank you for arriving early so we could have some time together. Sincere best wishes for the future.

Waxmest personal regards,

JEREMIAH A. DENTON, JR.

Rear Admiral, USN

Commandant



Porter, PAUL A.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100030007-5 Aproldt Porter THURMAN ARNOLD (1891-1999)
PAUL A. PORTER:
MILTON V. FREEMAN
NORMAN DIAMOND
WILLIAM L. MCGOVER
G. JUANE VIETH
REED MILLER
ABE KRAGH
WILLIAM O. ROGERS
B. HOWELL HILL
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ECGAR H. GRENNER
DENNIS G. LYONS
STUART J. LAND
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April 21, 1975

WANALO E, HAYDANEK
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DOUGLAS G. ROBINSON
STEPHEN M. SACKS
THOMAS J. MCGREW
MARK J. SPOONER
G. PHILIP NOWAK DAVID BONGERMAN STEVEN P. LOCKHAN JEFFREY A. BURT CARY H. SHERMAN SIMON LAZARUS II THOMAS E. SILFEN THOMAS E. SILFEN DANIEL M. LEWIS RONALD G. NATHAN GARY G. GERLACH LANNY J. DAVIS PAUL S. RYERSON THOMAS D. NURMI LAWRENCE C. MAISEL JOHN M. FEDDERS RICHARD A. GOLDSTEIN THOMAS B. WILNER
DIANA D. CLARK
STEVEN BRODSKY
IVOR C. ARMISTEAD IIII
JAMES W. JONES JAMES W. JONES STEVEN M. SCHAFZ ROBERT S. THORPE ROBERT H. WOOD ROSALIND G. COHEN PAUL S. REICHLER LINDA F. BLUMENFELD LEONARD H. SECKER

MARTIN RIGER ROBERT PITOFSKY OF COUNSEL

Mr. William Colby Director Central Intelligence Agency McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Colby:

On behalf of our entire firm, I want to thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to attend our Monday luncheon.

Your remarks and your answers to our tough questions were both informative and fascinating. By discussing your Agency's problems and purposes, I think you increased our understanding of the U.S. intelligence community.

I hope the security at your headquarters in Langley remains as tight as the security at Burning Tree Golf Club.

With warmest personal regards.

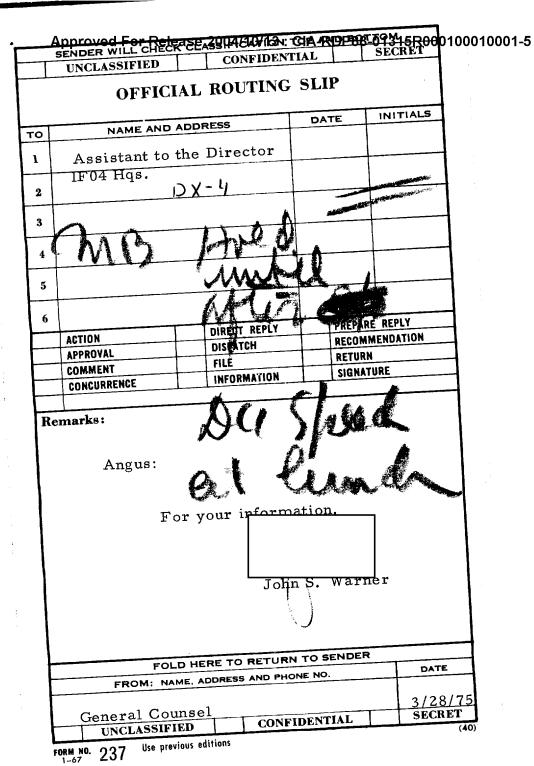
Sincerely,

A. Porter

Mr. Angus Thuermer

Porter arnold & Porter lunch at Zutil Club 21 apr 75 12:30 drinks 1:00 lunch 1:30 you chat for 15-20 numetes; then Q & A 2:00 OUT. about 75 Pawgers from the form. Mrs Lewis 872-6661 - Contact man

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ARMSTRONG, NIDAIDO & WEGNER (Continued)

Member: The District of Columbia Bar; American Parent Law Associa-

John H. Harman, born Holly Springs, North Arolina, June 8, 1944; admitted to bar, 1970, Maryard; 1972, District of Columbia; 1974, U.S. Suranie Court; practice before U.S. Patent Office. Esparatory education, North Carolina State University (B.S., 1966); legal education, American Inversity (J.D., 1970). Fraternity: Delta Theta in (Tribune, Montgomery County Alumni Senate, 772-1973). Recipient, Prentice-Hall Award for Instanding Senior in Tax Law, 1970. Member, Editorial Board, American University Law Review, 69-1970. Author: "Silence as Impeachment of a cininal Defendant," 18 American University Law Review 331, 1969. Member: Montgomery County Member, Legislative Committee, 1974—) and therican Bar Associations; The District of Columbia Bar; American Patent Law Association.

Thomas J. Freaney, Jr., born Bradford, Pennsylmia, January 10, 1915; admitted to bar, 1954, Virnia and District of Columbia; 1962, U.S. Supreme Ourt. Preparatory education, Temple University A.B., 1938); legal education, Ohio State University and Catholic University of America (J.D., 1953). Fraternities: Blue Key; Delta Theta Phi. Member: Virginia State Bar; The District of Columbia Bar. [With USAF, 1941-1970; Col. USAF,

Ret.]

Ronald J. Kubovcik, born Washington, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1944; admitted to bar, 1973, Pennsylvania; 1974, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and District of Columbia; practice before U.S. Patent Office. Preparatory education, University of Pittsburgh (B.S., Ch.E., 1966; M.S., Ch.E., 1968); legal education, Duquesne University (J.D., 1973). Fraternities: Sigma Tau; Omega Chi Epsilon; Phi Alpha Delta (Vice Justice, 1971-1972). Member: The District of Columbia Bar; Pennsylvania and American Bar Associations; American Patent Law Association.

James J. Brown, born Washington D. C., August 6, 1936; admitted to bar, 1969, District of Columbia; 1971, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; practice before U.S. Patent Office. Preparatory education, Bowdoin College (A.B., 1959) and Georgetown University (M.S., 1964); legal education, American University (J.D., 1968). Fraternity: Delta Theta Phi. Member: The District of Columbia Bar; American Bar Association (Member, Section on Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law); American Institute of Chemical Engineers; American Chemical Society; American Institute of Chemists; American Patent Law Association (Member, Committee on Relations with Patent Office, 1972-1974).

ARNOLD & PORTER

General Practice

1229 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

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Thurman Arnold (1891-1969).

Paul A. Porter, born Joplin, Missouri, October 1904; admitted to bar, 1928, Kentucky; 1948, Supreme Court of U.S.; 1949, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; 1953, District of Columbia. Education: Kentucky Wesleyan College; University of Kentucky. Fraternity: Phi Alpha Delta. Member of Board, Commodity Credit Corporation, 1934-1937. Counsel, National Defense Advisory Commission, 1940-1941. Deputy Administrator, OPA, 1942-1943. Associate War Food Administrator, June 1943 to September 1943. Assistant Director, Office of Economic Stabilization, September 1943 to February 1944. Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, December 1944 to February 1946. Administrator, OPA, February 1946 to December 1946. Chief, U.S. Economic Stabilization, 1946 to December 1946.

nomic Mission to Greece, with rank of Ambassador, December 1946 to May 1947. U. S. Representative to U. N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine, with rank of Ambassador, July 1950 to September 1950. Member, President's Advisory Board on Defense Mobilization, April 6, 1951. Member, President Kennedy's Commission on Campaign Costs, November 1961 to August 1962.

Milton V. Freeman, born New York, N. Y., November 16, 1911; admitted to bar, 1934, New York; 1946, District of Columbia. Education: College of the City of New York (A.B., 1931); Columbia University (LL.B., 1934). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Columbia Law Review, 1932-1934. With the General Counsel's Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 1934-1942. With the Securities Division of the

(This card continued)

Federal Trade Commission, 1934. Assistant Solicitor, Securities and Exchange Commission, 1942-1946.

Norman Diamond, born New York, N. Y., July 15, 1914; admitted to bar, 1939, New York; 1946, District of Columbia. Education: University of North Carolina (A.B., 1935); Yale Law School (LL.B., 1938). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Yale Law Journal, 1937-1938. With Office of District Attorney, New York County, New York, 1938-1939 and U.S. Department of Interior, 1939-1942. Chief Counsel, Solid Fuels Branch, Office of Price Administration, 1942. With U.S. Department of Justice, 1942-1943. [Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., 1943-1946]

William L. McGovern, born Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 13, 1913; admitted to bar, 1938, Connecticut; 1946, District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., 1935; LL.B., 1938). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Lecturer, Yale Law School, 1948, 1949. Special Assistant to Attorney General of U.S., 1938-1945. Deputy Assistant Attorney General, State of Georgia, 1946-1950.

Carolyn E. Agger, born New York, N. Y., May 27, 1909; admitted to bar, 1938, District of Columbia; 1943, U.S. Tax Court; 1950, U.S. Supreme Court; 1956, U.S. Court of Claims; 1958, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Education, Barnard College (A.B., 1931); University of Wisconsin (M.A., 1932); Yale Law School (LL.B., cum laude, 1938). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, 1938-1939. Attorney, Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1939-1943.

G. Duane Vieth, born Omaha, Nebraska, September 20, 1923, admitted to bar, 1949, Iowa and District of Columbia. Education: University of Iowa (A.B., 1947); University of Iowa Law School (J.D., 1949). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. Editor-in-Chief, Iowa Law Review, 1948-1949.

Reed Miller, born Fairmont, West Virginia, December 1, 1918; admitted to bar, 1941, West Virginia; 1945, New York; 1946, District of Columbia. Education: West Virginia University (A.B., 1939; LL.B., 1941). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Associate Student Editor, West Virginia Law Quarterly, 1940-1941.

Abe Krash, born Menominee, Michigan, April 26, 1927; admitted to bar, 1950, District of Columbia. Education: University of Chicago (A.B., 1946; J.D., 1949); Yale University (Graduate Fellow). Member, Board of Editors, University of Chicago Law Review, 1948-1949. Member, President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, 1965-1966.

William D. Rogers, born Wilmington, Delaware,

May 12, 1927; admitted to bar, 1953, District of Columbia. Education: Princeton University (A.B., 1948); Yale University (LL.B., 1951). Comment Editor, Yale Law Journal, 1950-1951. Author: The Twilight Struggle, Random House, 1967. Law Clerk to: Judge Charles E. Clark, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1951-1952; Justice Stanley Reed, U.S. Supreme Court, 1952-1953. Special Counsel, U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress, 1962-1963. Deputy U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress and Deputy Assistant Administrator, AID, 1963-1965. Alternate U.S. Representative, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, 1964-1965. President, Center for Inter-American Relations, 1966-1970. President, American Society of International Law, 1972-1974.

Section 18

B. Howell Hill, born Neodesha, Kansas, May 16, 1922; admitted to bar, 1949, New York; 1950, District of Columbia. Education: University of Kansas (B.S., 1943); Cornell University (LL.B., 1949).

Julius M. Greisman, born New York, N. Y., July 22, 1914; admitted to bar, 1937, New York; 1958, District of Columbia. Education: College of the City of New York (B.S.S., 1934); Brooklyn Law School (LL.B., cum laude, 1937). Managing Editor, Brooklyn Law Review, 1936-1937. Attorney, Tax Legislative Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, 1948-1956.

Edgar H. Brenner, born New York, N. Y., January 4, 1930; admitted to bar, 1954, District of Columbia. Education: Carleton College (A.B., 1951); Yale University (J.D., 1954). Legal Task Force Staff Member, Second Hoover Commission, 1954. Trial Attorney, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1954-1957. Trustee, Institute for Behavioral Research, 1963—. Commissioner, Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, 1964—.

Dennis G. Lyons, born Passaic, New Jersey, November 20, 1931; admitted to bar, 1955, District of Columbia; 1956, New York. Education: College of the Holy Cross (A.B., 1952); Harvard University (LL.B., 1955). President, Harvard Law Review, 1954-1955. Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Air Forge, Washington, 1955-1958. Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Brennan, U.S. Supreme Court, 1958-1960.

Stuart J. Land, born Chicago, Illinois, May 18, 1930; admitted to bar, 1954, District of Columbia. Education: Syracuse University (A.B., 1951); Harvard University (LL.B., 1954). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Case Editor, Harvard Law Review, 1953-1954.

Robert E. Herzstein, born Denver, Colorado, February 25, 1931; admitted to bar, 1955, Colorado; 1959, District of Columbia. Education: Harvard University (A.B., 1952; LL.B., 1955). Fraternity:

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ARNOLD & PORT

Phi Beta Kappa. M 1955 and Note Editor view. Assistant to C the Army, 1955-1958 Antioch School of La

James R. McAle January 16, 1931; 1962, District of Cc University (A.B., (LL.B., 1955). From her, Board of Editor 1955. Legal Assist & Exchange Comm

Mitchell Rogovin cember 3, 1930; ac 1968, District of C University (A.B., (LL.B., 1954); G 1960). Fraternity: of Chief Counsel, sioner, 1961-1964 a ternal Revenue Ser Georgetown Universionery General of t 1966-1969. Vice C Law and Social Peternational Fiscal National Legal 1972—.

Walter J. Rock November 25, 192 1951, New York; cation: University vard University Beta Kappa.

Clifford L. A
N. Y., September
New York; 1966
tion: Harvard U
versity (IL.B.,
Malcolm X CollPhi. Member, Bc
sity, 1969-1975.
York County, 1
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Werner Kro

Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, 1953-1955 and Note Editor, 1954-1955, Harvard Law Reriew. Assistant to General Counsel, Department of the Army, 1955-1958. Member, Board of Visitors, Antioch School of Law, 1972—.

James R. McAlee, born Easton, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1931; admitted to bar, 1956, Texas; 1962, District of Columbia. Education: Princeton University (A.B., 1952); Harvard University (LL.B., 1955). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Harvard Law Review, 1953-1955. Legal Assistant to the Chairman, Securities & Exchange Commission, 1959-1961.

Mitchell Rogovin, born New York, N. Y., December 3, 1930; admitted to bar, 1954, Virginia; 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Syracuse University (A.B., 1952); University of Virginia (LL.B., 1954); Georgetown University (LL.M., 1960). Fraternity: Phi Delta Phi. Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, 1958-1961, Assistant to Commissioner, 1961-1964 and Chief Counsel, 1964-1966, Internal Revenue Service. Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown University, 1964-1965. Assistant Attorney General of the United States (Tax Division), 1966-1969. Vice Chairman, and Trustee, Center for Law and Social Policy, 1970—. Vice President, International Fiscal Association, 1972—. Director, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1972—.

Walter J. Rockler, born Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 25, 1920; admitted to bar, 1946, Illinois; 1951, New York; 1954, District of Columbia. Education: University of Chicago (B.A., 1940); Harvard University (LL.B., 1943). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa.

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., born New York, N. Y., September 21, 1933; admitted to bar, 1960. New York; 1969, District of Columbia. Education: Harvard University (A.B., 1955); Yale University (LL.B., 1958). Awarded LL.D. by Malcolm X College, 1972. Fraternity: Phi Delta Phi. Member, Board of Overseers, Harvard University, 1969-1975. Assistant District Attorney, New York County, 1963. Member, National Security Council, 1963-1964. Deputy Special Counsel to President Johnson, 1964-1965. Associate Special Counsel to the President, 1965-1966. Deputy Special Counsel to the President, 1966-1967. Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1967-1969. Member, President's Commission on Income Maintenance, 1967-1969. Member, Board of Directors, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, 1969—. Recipient, Frederick Douglass Award, 1970. Director, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 1970—. Trustee, Atlanta University, 1970—. Secretary, National Urban Coalition, 1971—. Adjunct Professor of Law Howard University School of Law, 1973—.

Werner Kronstein, born Heidelberg, Germany,

December 12, 1930; admitted to bar, 1956, District of Columbia. Education: Georgetown University (A.B., 1953; LL.B., 1956). Law Clerk to Judge Charles E. Fahy, 1956-1957.

Paul S. Berger, born Blakely, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1932; admitted to bar, 1958, New York; 1961, District of Columbia. Education: University of Scranton (B.S., 1954); New York University (LLB., 1957). Fraternity: Alpha Sigma Nat. Comment Editor, New York University Law Review, 1956-1957.

James F. Fitzpatrick, born Bluffton, Indiana, January 18, 1933; admitted to bar, 1959, Indiana; 1962, District of Columbia. Education: Indiana University (A.B., 1955); Corpus Christi College of University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England (1956); Indiana University (J.D., 1959). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif. Member, Board of Editors, Indiana University Law Journal, 1958-1959. Law Clerk to Chief Judge John S. Hastings, 1959-1961. Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown Law Center, 1971—.

Melvin C. Garbow, born Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1933; admitted to bar, 1960, District of Columbia. Education: Purdue University (B.S., 1955); George Washington University (J.D., 1960). Fraternities: Order of the Coif; Phi Lamba Upsilon. Recent Cases Editor, George Washington Law Review, 1959-1960. Law Clerk to Chief Judge Marvin Jones, U.S. Court of Claims, 1960-1961.

Bruce L. Montgomery, born Houston, Texas, June 10, 1935; admitted to bar, 1960, Texas; 1963, District of Columbia. Education: Rice University (B.A., 1957); Yale University (LL.B., 1960). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Yale Law Journal, 1959-1960. With Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 1960-1962.

John D. Hawke, Jr., born New York, N. Y., June 26, 1933; admitted to bar, 1961, District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., 1954); Columbia University (LL.B., 1960). Editorin-Chief, Columbia Law Review, 1959-1960. Law Clerk to Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1960-1961. Counsel, Select Subcommittee on Education, U.S. House of Representatives, 1961-1962. Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown Law Center, 1970—.

Murray H. Bring, born Denver, Colorado, January 19, 1935; admitted to bar, 1960, New York; 1963, District of Columbia; 1966, i.U.S. Supreme Court. Education: University of Southern California (B.A., 1956); New York University (I.L.B., 1959). Fraternities: Order of the Coif; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi. Editor-in-Chief, New York University Law Review, 1958-1959. Law Clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren, 1959-1961. Special Assistant to Assistant Attorney General in charge of Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1961-

(This card continued)

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1962. Special Assistant to Deputy Under Secretary of State, 1962-1963. Director of Policy Planning, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1963-1965.

Daniel A. Rezneck, born Troy, New York, April 26, 1935; admitted to bar, 1959, New York; 1961, District of Columbia. Education: Harvard University (B.A., 1956; LL.B., 1959). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Case Editor, Harvard Law Review, 1959. Law Clerk to Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., U.S. Supreme Court, 1960-1961. Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1961-1964. Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown Law Center, 1963—. President Elect, District of Columbia Bar, 1974-1975.

Gerald M. Stern, born Chicago, Illinois, April 5, 1937; admitted to bar, 1961, District of Columbia. Education: University of Pennsylvania (B.S., 1958); Harvard University (LL.B., 1961). Member, Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, 1959-1961. Trial Attorney, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, 1961-1964.

Melvin Spaeth, born Cedarhurst, New York, March 13, 1926; admitted to bar, 1952, District of Columbia. Education: University of Chicago (A.B., 1948; J.D., 1952). Managing Editor, University of Chicago Law Review, 1951-1952. Trial Attorney, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 1959-1963. Special Assistant to Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 1963-1965. Assistant General Counsel, Federal Power Commission, 1965.

David R. Kentoff, born Chicago, Illinois, July 26, 1937; admitted to bar, 1961, Illinois; 1966, District of Columbia. Education: Michigan State University; Northwestern University (B.S.L., 1959; LL.B., 1961). Fraternities: Order of the Coif; Beta Alpha Psi; Beta Gamma Sigma. Note and Comment Editor, Northwestern University Law Review, 1960-1961.

David H. Lloyd, born Springfield, Missouri, September 24, 1938; admitted to bar, 1962, Missouri; 1963, District of Columbia. Education: Drury College (A.B., 1960); University of Missouri (LL.B., 1962). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. Editor-in-Chief, Missouri Law Review, 1961-1962.

Richard S. Ewing, born New York, N. Y., June 27, 1938; admitted to bar, 1965, District of Columbia. Education: Cornell University (B.A., 1960); New York University (LL.B., 1963). Managing Editor, New York University Law Review, 1962-1963. Bigelow Teaching Fellow, University of Chicago Law School, 1963-1964.

Peter K. Bleakley, born Franklin, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1936; admitted to bar, 1962, Virginia; 1966, District of Columbia. Education: University of Virginia (B.A., 1958; LL.B., 1962). Trial At-

torney: Federal Trade Commission, 1962-1966 and Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1966.

Alexander E. Bennett, born Houston, Texas, Angust 9, 1940; admitted to bar, 1964, District of Columbia. Education: University of Michigan (A.B., 1961; J.D., 1963). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. Member, Editorial Board, Michigan Law Review, 1963.

Richard J. Wertheimer, born New York, N. Y., May 1, 1936; admitted to bar, 1961, New York; 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Princeton University (A.B., 1957); Harvard University (LL.B., 1960). Attorney for Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1960-1965. Legal Advisor and Special Assistant, U.S. Agency for International Development, 1963-1968.

Harry Huge, born Deshler, Nebraska, September 16, 1937; admitted to bar, 1963, Illinois; 1966, District of Columbia. Education: Nebraska Wesleyan University (A.B., 1959); Georgetown University (J.D., 1963). Fraternity: Phi Delta Phi. Member, Georgetown Law Journal, 1962-1963.

Jack L. Lipson, born New York, N. Y., December 18, 1932; admitted to bar, 1958, New York; 1960, District of Columbia. Education: Brooklyn College (A.B., 1953); Harvard University (LL.B., 1956). Trial Attorney, Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1960-1965. [Lt., U.S.N.R., 1956-1959]

Jerome I. Chapman, born Shreveport, Louisiana, January 15, 1939; admitted to bar, 1965, District of Columbia. Education: Tulane University of Louisiana (B.A., 1960); Universite d'Aix-Marseilles, Aix-en-Provence, France; Harvard University (J.D., 1964). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Pi Sigma Alpha; Delta Sigma Rho. Editor, 1962-1964; Note Editor, 1963-1964, Harvard Law Review, Fulbright Scholar, 1960-1961. Law Clerk to Hon. Elbert P. Tuttle, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1964-1965. Assistant to the Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice, 1965-1967.

Myron P. Curzan, born New York, N. Y., May 13, 1940; admitted to bar, 1966, California; 1969, District of Columbia. Education: Columbia University (B.A., 1961); Yale University (M.A., 1962); Columbia University (LL.B., 1965). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Columbia Law Review, 1963-1965. Law Clerk to Chief Justice Roger J. Traynor, Supreme Court of California, 1965-1966. Legislative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, 1966-1968. Executive Director of the HUD Task Force on Improving the Operation of Federally Insured or Financed Housing Programs, 1972-1973. Member, Advisory Board, Bureau of National Affairs Housing and Development Reporter, 1974—.

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ARNOLD & PORTER

James A. Dobkin, borber 9, 1940; admitted 1969, District of Columic Institute of Brookly New York University University (LL.M., 19 Phi. Managing Editor Review, 1963-1964. Imission on Governme [Capt. U.S. Army, Of Army Materiel Command

Stephen L. Hester, November 7, 1936; ac and District of Colun versity (A.B., 1958); 1965). Fraternity: Floard of Editors, I 1965. Assistant Prof sity, 1967-1968. Adju town Law Center, 197

Michael N. Sohn, 11, 1940; admitted to District of Columbia versity (A.B., 1960) cum laude, 1963). S Court Branch, Nati 1965-1969.

Ronald E. Haydan 4, 1932; admitted to trict of Columbia. (A.B., 1954); Loy Loyola University (

Brooksley Elizat cisco, California, A: 1965, California; 1965, California; 1964). Fraternity: Stanford Law Key Judge Henry W. peals, District of Professor of Law 1973. Lecturer at 1974. Member, Co Rights and Respontion, 1972—. Mer tional Legal Aid a

Andrew S. Krt July 7, 1941; adr 1968, District of University (B.A., University (Diple tor-in-Chief, Coli Problems, 1964-16

Patrick F. J. M England, March England; 1971, Oxford Univers Middle Temple,

ARNOLD & PORTER (Continued)

ames A. Dobkin, born New York, N. Y., Septem-James A. Dobkin, born New York, N. Y., Septem-19, 1940; admitted to bar, 1965, New York, 19, District of Columbia. Education: Polytech-Institute of Brooklyn (E.Ch.E., nuclear, 1961); New York University (J.D., 1964); Georgetown Environmental Columbia. Fraternity: Phi Delta Managing Editor, New York University Law Pariew, 1963-1964. Legal Advisor to the Commission on Government Procurement, 1971-1972. Capt. U.S. Army, Office of the General Counsel, Army Materiel Command, 1965-1968]

Stephen L. Hester, born Birmingham, Alabama, November 7, 1936; admitted to bar, 1966, Georgia and District of Columbia. Education: Duke Uniand District of Columbia. Education: Duke University (A.B., 1958); Harvard University (LL.B., 1965). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Exard of Editors, Harvard Law Review, 1963-1965. Assistant Professor of Law, Duke University, 1967-1968. Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgeown Law Center, 1973-.

Michael N. Sohn, born New York, N. Y., May 11, 1940; admitted to bar, 1963, New York; 1969, District of Columbia. Education: Columbia University (A.B., 1960); Harvard University (LL.B., cum laude, 1963). Supervisory Attorney, Appellate Court Branch, National Labor Relations Board, 1967, 1969. 1955-1969.

Ronald E. Haydanek, born Chicago, Illinois, April 4, 1932; admitted to bar, 1959, Illinois; 1974, Disrict of Columbia. Education: Illinois Benedictine (A.B., 1954); Loyola University (M.S., 1955); Loyola University (J.D., 1959).

Brooksley Elizabeth Landau, born San Francisco, California, August 27, 1940; admitted to bar, 1963, California; 1966, District of Columbia. Education: Stanford University (A.B., 1961; LL.B., 1964). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. President, Stanford Law Region, 1963, 1964. Law Clark to Stanford Law Review, 1963-1964. Law Clerk to Judge Henry W. Edgerton, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1964-1965. Adjunct Professor of Law Georgetown Law Center, 1972-1973. 1973. Lecturer at Law Catholic University, 1972-1974. Member, Council of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, American Bar Association, 1972—. Member, Executive Committee, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1972—.

Andrew S. Krulwich, born New York, N. Y., July 7, 1941; admitted to bar, 1966, New York; 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Columbia University (B.A., 1962; LL.B., 1965); Cambridge University (Diploma in Criminology, 1967). Editor-in-Chief, Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems, 1964-1965.

ASSOCIATES

TO THE PARTY OF TH

Patrick F. J. Macrory, born Teignmouth, Devon, England, March 21, 1941; admitted to bar, 1964, England; 1971, District of Columbia. Education: Oxford University (B.A., 1962; M.A., 1968); Middle Temple, London, England (Barrister-at-

George Washington University Law, 1964); (LL.M., 1970).

Irvin B. Nathan, born Baltimore, Maryland, August 4, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, District of August 4, 1945; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Johns Hopkins University (B.A., 1964); Columbia University (LL.B., 1967). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Omicron Delta Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Columbia Law Review. 1966-1967. Clerk to Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 1967-1968.

Robert H. Winter, born New York, N. Y., September 21, 1941; admitted to bar, 1967, New York; 1970, District of Columbia. Education: Columbia College (A.B., 1962); Oriel College, Oxford University, Oxford, England (B.A., 1964); Harvard University (J.L.B., 1967). Member, Board of Editors, Harvard Law Review, 1965-1967. Law Clerk to Judge Irving R. Kaufman, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. 1967-1968. Second Circuit, 1967-1968.

Nancy K. Mintz, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Gettysburg College (B.A., 1964); Temple University (J.D., 1968). Fraternity: Lamda Sigma Kappa. Member, Board of Editors, Temple Law Quarterly, 1966-1968. Staff Assistant to the Hon. Joseph Sloane, Chairman, Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts Criminal Procedural Rules Committee, 1966-1967. Rules Committee, 1966-1967.

Norton F. Tennille, Jr., born Winston-Salem, North Carolina, September 24, 1940; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Uni-versity of North Carolina (A.B., 1961), Harvard University (A.M., 1963); Balliol College, Oxford, England (A.B., 1965; M.A., 1970); Harvard Uni-versity (J.D., 1968). Recipient, Rhodes Scholar-ship.

Robert D. Rosenbaum, born Dallas, Texas, July 19, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Colum-19, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania (B.S. Eco., 1965); Columbia University (LL.B., magna cum laude, 1968). Kent Scholar, 1965-1966. Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, 1966-1968. Managing Editor, Columbia Law Review, 1967-1968.

J. Bradway Butler, born Orange, New Jersey, February 10, 1941; admitted to bar, 1969, District of Columbia; 1974, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Education: Harvard University (B.A., 1963); University of Minnesota (I.L.B., 1966); George Washington University (LL.M., 1968).

Richard L. Hubbard, born Dallas, Texas, May 27, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Williams College (B.A., 1964); Harvard University (LL.B., magna cum laude, 1967). Member, Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, 1965-1967. Law Clerk to Judge Arnold Raum, U.S. Tax Court,

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1967-1969.

Kenneth A. Letzler, born Arlington, Virginia, October 24, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Columbia University (A.B., 1965); Harvard University (LL.B., 1968). Member, Harvard Law Review, 1967-1968.

Stephen M. Sacks, born Jamaica, New York, April 12, 1942; admitted to bar, 1966, New York; 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Cornell University (B.S., 1963); Harvard University (LL.B., 1966). Editor, Harvard Law Review, 1965-1966. Member, Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. Assistant to the General Counsel, Department of the Army, 1967-1970.

Thomas J. McGrew, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1942; admitted to bar, 1970, District of Columbia. Education: University of Scranton (A.B., 1963); University of Pennsylvania (J.D., 1970). Fraternity: Alpha Sigma Nu. Editor, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 1969-1970.

Mark J. Spooner, born Norfolk, Virginia, November 11, 1945; admitted to bar, 1970, Virginia; 1971, District of Columbia. Education: Georgetown University (A.B., 1967); University of Virginia (J.D., 1970). Fraternity: Order of the Coif. Member, Raven Society, Virginia. Editor, University of Virginia Law Review, 1969-1970.

G. Philip Nowak, born New Haven, Connecticut, June 9, 1944; admitted to bar, 1970, Connecticut; 1971, District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., 1966); Vanderbilt University (J.D., 1969). Special Projects and Legislation Editor, Vanderbilt Law Review, 1968-1969. Law Clerk, Judge George Edwards, U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, 1969-1970.

David Bonderman, born New York, N. Y., November 27, 1942; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: University of Washington (B.A., 1963); Harvard University (LL.B., magna cum laude, 1966). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, 1964-1966 and Case Editor, 1965-1966, Harvard Law Review. Sheldon Fellow, Harvard University, 1966-1967. Assistant Professor, Tulane Law School, 1967-1968. Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1968-1969. Fellow, Foreign and Comparative Law, Harvard Law School, 1969-1971.

Steven P. Lockman, born Chicago, Illinois, December 6, 1943; admitted to bar, 1968, Maryland; 1969, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; 1971, District of Columbia and U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Education: Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and University of Pennsylvania (B.S., 1965); University of Maryland (J.D., 1968). Fraternilies: Beta Alpha Psi; Order of the Coif. Editor in Chief,

Maryland Law Review, 1967-1968. Law Clerk Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, 1968-1969. Attorney, Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-1971.

Jeffrey A. Burt, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1944; admitted to bar, 1970, Maryland; 1971, District of Columbia. Education: Princeton University (A.B., magna cum laude, 1966); Yale University (M.A., in Econ., 1970); Yale University (LL.B., 1970). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Omicron Delta Epsilon. Member, Yale Law Journal, 1967-1970. Law Clerk, Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, 1970-1971.

Cary Howard Sherman, born New York, N. Y., April 10, 1948; admitted to bar, 1971, District of Columbia. Education: Cornell University (A.B., 1968); Harvard University (J.D., 1971).

Simon Lazarus, III, born Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30, 1941; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia. Education: Harvard University (B.A., 1963); Yale University (M.A., 1967; LL.B., 1967). Note and Comment Editor, Yale Law Journal. 1966-1967. Legal Assistant to FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, 1967-1968. General Counsel and Executive Director, Department of Consumer Affairs of the City of New York, 1969-1970.

Thomas E. Silfen, born Chicago, Illinois, October 18, 1942; admitted to bar, 1967, Illinois; 1972, District of Columbia. Education: University of Michigan (B.A., 1964; J.D., cum laude, 1967). Member, Michigan Law Review, 1966-1967. Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, 1967-1972.

Daniel Martin Lewis, born New York, N. Y., February 3, 1944; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., magna cum laude, 1966; LL.B., 1969). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif. Legislative Assistant to Senator Joseph Tydings, 1969-1970. Chief Legislative Assistant to Senator Edmund Muskie, 1971-1972.

Lanny J. Davis, born Jersey City, New Jersey, December 12, 1945; admitted to bar, 1970, Connecticut; 1972 District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., 1967; LL.B., 1970). Member, Yale Law Journal, 1971-1972. Assistant Instructor, Yale Law School, 1971-1972. Chairman, Yale Daily News, 1966-1967. National Youth Coordinator, Senator Edmund Muskie Presidential Campaign, 1970-1972.

Paul S. Ryerson, born Newark, New Jersey, October 2, 1946; admitted to bar, 1972, New York and District of Columbia. Education, Wesleyan University (B.A., 1968); Columbia University (J.D., 1971). Notes and Comments Editor, Columbia Law Review, 1970-1971. Law Clerk to Honorable Jack B. Weinstein, U.S. District Judge, Eastern

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ARNOLD & POR

District of New Yor!

Thomas D. Nurr tember 12, 1945; at 1973, District of Col versity (B.A., magr of Virginia (J.D., Kappa; Order of th Delta Kappa. Mem Review, 1968-1972.

Lawrence C. Mai March 2, 1948; add 1974, District of (University (B.A., 1 1969); Stanford Ui

Lauralee A. Mat March 22, 1947; as setts (Not admitted cation, Radcliffe C. 1968); Brandeis Harvard Universitternity: Phi Beta K

John M. Fedders tober 21, 1941; ad Columbia and Nev Education, Marque Catholic University ternity: Phi Alph Catholic University 1966.

Richard A. Golds February 16, 1942; setts; 1968, District versity of Massac University (LL.E. (LL.M., 1968). Stary, Department ment, October 1970

Tom Scheunemary 17, 1942; admadmitted in Dist Northwestern Uni J.D., summa cum of the Coif.

Thomas B. Wili 1944; admitted to New York; 1973 tion, Yale Univer Pennsylvania (L of Pennsylvania Clerk to the Hon. U.S. Court of Ap 1970.

Diana Dolores November 17, 194 of Columbia. E cum laude, 1963);

Ivor Cary Arn January 22, 1946

Estrict of New York, 1971-1972.

Thomas D. Nurmi, born Painesville, Ohio, Sepurber 12, 1945; admitted to bar, 1972, Virginia; 173 District of Columbia. Education: Miami Unistity (B.A., magna cum laude, 1967); University Virginia (J.D., 1972). Fraternities: Phi Beta Napa; Order of the Coif; Phi Delta Phi; Omicron Leia Kappa. Member, University of Virginia Law Review, 1968-1972.

Lawrence C. Maisel, born Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1948; admitted to bar, 1973, California; 574, District of Columbia. Education, Harvard Inversity (B.A., magna cum laude in economics, 1909); Stanford University (J.D., 1972).

Lauralce A. Matthews, born New York, N. Y., March 22, 1947; admitted to bar, 1972, Massachuetts (Not admitted in District of Columbia). Eduction, Radcliffe College (B.A., magna cum laude, 1968); Brandeis University (M.A., 1970); Harvard University (J.D., cum laude, 1972). Fracenity: Phi Beta Kappa.

John M. Fedders, born Covington, Kentucky, Octiber 21, 1941; admitted to bar, 1967, District of Columbia and New York; 1968, U.S. Tax Court. Education, Marquette University (B.A., 1963); The Catholic University of America (LLB., 1966). Fraterity: Phi Alpha Delta. Business Editor, The Catholic University of America Law Review, 1965-

Richard A. Goldstein, born Boston, Massachusetts, February 16, 1942; admitted to bar, 1966, Massachusetts; 1968, District of Columbia. Education, University of Massachusetts (B.B.A., 1963); Boston University (LL.B., 1966); Harvard University (LL.M., 1968). Special Assistant to Under Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, October 1970-March 1973.

Tom Scheuneman, born Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1942; admitted to bar, 1969, Illinois (Not admitted in District of Columbia). Education, Northwestern University (B.A., with honors, 1962; J.D., summa cum laude, 1969). Fraternity: Order of the Coif.

Thomas B. Wilner, born Toronto, Canada, July 7, 1944; admitted to bar, 1969, Pennsylvania; 1971, New York; 1973, District of Columbia. Education, Yale University (B.A., 1960); University of Pennsylvania (LL.B., 1969). Editor, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 1968-1969. Law Clerk to the Hon. William H. Hastie, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, 1969-1970.

Diana Dolores Clark, born New York, N. Y., November 17, 1941; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Smith College (B.A., cum laude, 1963); Yale Law School (J.D., 1972).

Ivor Cary Armistead, III, born Columbus, Ohio, January 22, 1946; admitted to bar, 1970, District

of Columbia. Education: Michigan State University (B.A., 1967); Columbia University (J.D., 1970).

James W. Jones, born Texarkana, Texas, February 28, 1945; admitted to bar, 1970, District of Columbia. Education: Trinity University (B.A., magna cum laude, 1967); New York University (J.D., cum laude, 1970). Fraternity: Alpha Chi. Root-Tilden Scholar (for the Fifth Circuit), 1967-1970. Member, 1968-1970 and Managing Editor, 1969-1970, New York University Law Review. Assistant to the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, 1971-1973. [Capt., U.S. Air Force, 1971-1973]

Steven Mark Schatz, born New York, N. Y., March 12, 1948; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia and New York. Education: University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1969); Columbia University (J.D., 1972). Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, 1970-1972. Member, 1970-1971 and Notes and Comments Editor, 1971-1972, Columbia Law Review. Law Clerk to Hon. Walter R. Mansfield, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit, 1972-1973.

Robert Spencer Thorpe, born Baltimore, Maryland, August 9, 1940; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: University of Michigan (R.A., 1962; M.A., 1971); George Washington University (J.D., 1973). Fraternity: Order of the Coif

Robert H. Wood, born Boston, Massachusetts, June 15, 1947; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Yale University (B.A., 1970); Georgetown University (J.D., 1973).

Rosalind C. Cohen, born Baltimore, Maryland, March 14, 1941; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Bryn Mawr College (A.B., magna cum laude, 1962) and Johns Hopkins University (M.A., 1965); Georgetown University (J.D., 1973). Editor, Georgetown Law Journal, 1972-1973.

Paul S. Reichler, born New York, N. Y., August 31, 1947; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Tufts University (B.A., magna cum laude, 1969); Harvard University (J.D., magna cum laude, 1973). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Member, Board of Student Advisors, 1972-1973.

Robert James Jones, born Hutchinson, Kansas, October 24, 1948; admitted to bar, 1973, Kansas (Not admitted in District of Columbia). Education: University of Kansas (B.A., 1970; J.D., 1973). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif. Editor-in-Chief, Kansas Law Review, 1972-1973.

Linda F. Blumenfeld, born Albany, New York, July 7, 1942; admitted to bar, 1973, District of Columbia. Education: Cornell University (B.A., with distinction, 1964) and Wesleyan University (M.A.T., with honors, 1966); Georgetown University (J.D., with honors, 1973). Fraternities: Phi

(This card continued)

Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi. Member, Mortar Board. Editor, Georgetown Law Journal, 1972-1973.

Leonard H. Becker, born Gardiner, Maine, November 15, 1943; admitted to bar, 1969, New York; 1970, District of Columbia; 1974, U.S. Supreme Court. Education: Harvard University (B.A., 1965); Yale University (LL.B., 1968). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Law Clerk to: Hon. Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1968-1969; Hon. Potter Stewart, U.S. Supreme Court, 1969-1970.

Peter T. Grossi, Jr., born Hartford, Connecticut, August 4, 1947; admitted to bar, 1974, Connecticut (Not admitted in District of Columbia). Education: Trinity College (B.A., M.A., 1969); Yale University (J.D., 1973). Fraternity: Phi Beta Kappa. Executive Editor, Yale Law Journal, 1972-1973. Law Clerk to Hon. J. Joseph Smith, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1973-1974.

OF COUNSEL

Martin Riger, born New York, N. Y., June 19, 1910; admitted to bar, 1935, New York, Ohio and

U.S. Supreme Court (Not admitted in District of Columbia). Education: Cornell University (A.R. 1931); Columbia (LL.B., 1934). Fraternity: Flatter Beta Kappa. Editor in Chief, Columbia Law Review, 1933-1934. Professor of Law, Georgen University Law Center, 1971—. Chief Coursel and Director, S.E.C., Corporate Reorganization Director, 1938-1941. Assistant Director, Corporate Flance Division of S.E.C., 1946-1947. [Lt. Comda. U.S. Navy, 1942-1946]

Robert Pitofsky, born Paterson, New Jersey, December 27, 1929; admitted to bar, 1956, New York; 1972, U.S. Supreme Court; 1973, District of Columbia. Education: New York University (2.A. 1951); Columbia University (LL.B., 1954). Processor: New York University Law School, 1964-1973; Georgetown Law School, 1973—. Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 1970-1973. Commission Counsel, Commission to Study the FTC, 1969 and Chairman, Commisse on Consumer Protection, Antitrust Section, American Bar Association, 1970-1972.

ASH, BAUERSFELD,

ion, George Washingtor Fraternity: Phi Delta Pi For: The District of Column ion (Member, Sections and Trust Law; Taxa: Law Association (Mem 1764-1971).

RESIDEN

Toseph E. Bissell, hot 1950; admitted to bar, mitted in District of Column, Manhattan College tion, New York Univers

ASS(

John C. Hendricks, vania, October 26, 1941 trict of Columbia. Pre son College (B.A., cur. tion, George Washingto

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Carl F. Bauersfeld, born Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1916; admitted to bar, 1937, District of Columbia; 1957, Maryland. Preparatory education, George Washington University; legal edu-

cation, The Washington College of Law (LLB., 1937). Member: The District of Columbia Bar; Bar Association of the District of Columbia; American Bar Association.

Charles H. Burton, born Washington, D. C., November 25, 1915; admitted to bar, 1936, District of Columbia; 1957, Maryland. Preparatory education, George Washington University; legal education, Washington College of Law (LLB., 1936; LLM., 1937). Member: The District of Columbia Bar; Bar Association of the District of Columbia, American Bar Association (National Secretary, 1947-49; National Vice-Chairman, 1950; National Chairman, 1951, Junior Bar Conference; Member, House of Delegates, 1952-58). Fellow, American Bar Foundation.

Donald L. Mooers, born Presque Isle, Maine. March 16, 1933; admitted to bar, 1964, District of Columbia; 1971, U.S. Supreme Court. Preparatory education, University of Southern California and University of Maine (B.A., 1960); legal educa-

(This card continued)

Negligence, Workmen's Compens and Administrative

Alexandria

Lee C. Ashcraft, bo August 20, 1908; adm Columbia; 1956, Virg University of North George Washington Member: The Distr Association of Trial 1 Sergeant, U.S. Army andria, Virginia Office

Martin E. Gerel, tober 27, 1918; admit Columbia; 1958, Ma Court. Preparatory City University of A American University tion, Georgetown Uniber: The District of County and Maryla The Association of (Also at Silver Sprin

Joseph H. Koonz,

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CIA given unsafe safes, official says

By Robert Parry
Associated Press

WASHINGTON - For more than a decade, the General Services Administration (GSA), insisted on purchasing sales for the CIA from a specific manufacturer, even though the CIA considered the safes inadequate for classified documents, a CIA official testified yesterday, and now with

The manufacturer is Art Metal-USA Inc. of Newark, N. J.

The official told a Senate subcommittee that, despite the CIA's objections, the GSA insisted that the CIA accept the safes, which the intelligence agency then used only in relatively secure; domestic facilities.

The testimony came as the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on government spending practices opened hearings on possible improprieties in the relationship between Art Metal and the GSA, which has been the subject of recent scandals in its role as the government's giant purchasing agency.

In his opening statement, Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.), panel chairman, said the hearings would try to determine "whether the taxpayer. has gotten his dollar's worth" in the \$200 million worth of business be tween GSA and Art Metal over the last 10 years

Art Metal is the major supplier of office furniture to the GSA.

At the invitation of Art Metal's president, subcommittee investigators have examined the New Jersey firm's manufacturing facility and its financial records over the last 11 months. Chiles called the findings of that investigation "incredible," but he was not specific.

"I'll leave it to the Congress and the American people to decide if ... Art Metal has cost us money and perhaps instilled in those involved in the contract actions that the way of doing business with the government is often sleazy and dirty," he

During subcommittee hearings last September, GSA investigators accused Art Metal of providing shoddy products, failing to meet specifications and engaging in possible bidding irregularities.

Art Metal president Philip Kurens denied the charges and said he was "proud" of the quality of the company's goods...

Chiles said the hearings also would examine why the GSA encouraged federal agencies to use Art Metal furniture.

P- Brodehu, Henry S. Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5.01 NIO (pIE) Pipes Richard E. The Washington Star 19 December 1976

ON PAGEA-1

Problem for Next CIA Chief

A Behind-the-Scenes Fight

On Intelligence Evaluating

By Henry S. Dradsher Washington Star Staff Writer

A reorganization is being considered of the system that produces the government's most basic intelligence evaluations to guide major policy decisions.

An argument now is under way within the intelligence community over the possible change to eliminate what are known as national intelli-gence officers. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the way the present system works and personal infighting among intelligence specialists who run it.

Insiders say that some specialists are resisting the examination of the way the system works because their own errors and shortcomings in intel-

ligence analyses have come under fire. Other specialists are reported to want changes made in order to regain some of the bureaucratic power they lost in a change three years ago.

STUDIES BEGUN MANY months ago by CIA Director George Bush already have led to some changes in intelligence organization. But Bush has announced his retirement Jan. 20 from his dual posts and any major shakeup will have to await his successor - who will inherit a can of worms. President-elect Jimmy Carter has not yet named a new man.

The person in the job is both the agency's director and the director of central intelligence, or DCI. The latter title makes the job's holder the

See INTELLIGENCE, A-14

president's coordinator of activities, budgets and intelligence results from the government's entire intelligence apparatus, including the Defense Intelligence Agency, parts of the State department, the National Security Agency and other units.

The DCI supplies to the president national intelligence estimates, known as NIEs, the big-picture assessments based on all evidence available to the government. They are the starting points for establishing basic foreign and military policies. For the last three years they have been the responsibility of national intelligence officers who work directly for the DCI — outside the CIA structure — as coordinators of data and suppowers from Release 1845ed 616ce 1979 to 61315R0001000100010001-5 throughout the intelligence community.

BUT THERE HAVE been complaints about the way the national intelligence. officer system works. Whether abandoning it would mean moving the responsibility for NIEs back into the CIA is uncertain and, at this point, controversial.

The controversy also involves a broader question of the quality of intelli-

In comments directed generally at the CIA, but encompassing the separate functions of the intelligence community staff under the DCI, there is widespread criticism of this quality. Some criticism is of failures of political analysis for not seeing trends in foreign countries, some of estimating military developments incor-rectly. The CIA's admission early this year that it had long been wrong by half on Soviet military expenses encouraged such criticism.

The congressional investigations of the CIA during the last two years turned away from any searching examination of intelligence failures. But President Ford has been concerned with what one outside critic summarized as the question, "How does the machinery over such a long period of time come up with false anal-

. THE QUESTION overstates the situa-

tion, since much of the intelligence is good, informed observers say. But interviews with a number of members of the intelligence community, both inside and outside the CIA, produce some suggestive answers.

One is that judgments are usually made by people who have lost touch with the raw material. Intelligence officers who start their careers dealing with all the details of a limited subject sometimes develop opinions which then affect their estimates when they have been promoted into higher positions, even though later raw material might show reasons for changing those opinions.

Attitudes developed for outside reasons also affect judgments. Politics can play a part. And, one senior analyst says, "There is a bureaucratic tendency to reject the nit-picking of those who point at the little details that add up against" sen-

ior officials' judgments.

Perhaps the mest insidious danger, another person said, is a very human inclination to defend past judgments. New

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NEW YORK TIMES 7 APRIL 1975

Approve to Blog- 429941913416H-5PP8191915B80010001900150ldstein Torn Many C.I.A. Activities Illegal

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

A city bar association report mits the agency to adjust its has concluded that many of the meaning or to carve out excepdomestic and foreign activities tions to it to fit the circum-uncertaken by the Central In-stances." telligence Agency has been un-At a Senate hearing on Jan.

elligence Agency has been un-with.

At a Senate hearing on Jan. 15, Mr. Colby acknowledged The 46-page legal analysis that his agency had infiltrated lauful. of the agency was prepared by undercover agents into domes-the committee on civil rights tic antiwar and dissident politand the committee on interna-ical groups as part of tional human rights of the As-counterintelligence progra sociation of the Bar of the City that led to the accumulation of of New York.

files on 10,000 United States

The report, which was re-citizens.

lessed yesterday, accuses Wil-But he denied an allegation liam E. Colby, Director of Cen-published in The New York tral Intelligence, and Richard Times that the agency had en-Helms, the director from 1966 gaged in a "massive, illegal, to 1973, of "having had no domestic intelligence operaconsistent and common under-ition." standing of the activities prohibited to the agency by statute."

The report also accuses Con. places responsibility upon the gress of failing to provide director to protect "intelligence proper review of C.I.A. operations. "Congress has relinations. "Congress has relinationally based responsibility in the formulation of C.I.A. domestic activity which our foreign policy," the report in our view involves the exerconcludes. concludes.

Source of Data

The committees analyzed the constitutional and statutory provisions governing the agency, and the published statements of Mr. Colby and 'Mr. Helms. Among the specific profile of Daniel Ellsberg and following:

Security functions, and thus to nullify the statutory prohibition against such activity."

Among the agency that the report finds unlawful are the preparation of a psychological profile of Daniel Ellsberg and the wiretapping of telephones

Constitution requires that the ample, was a usurpation by the total sum spent by any Government agency be published in to 'raise and support Armies' the combined statement of Gov. and to 'declare war.'"

Similarly unconstitutional.

Term Undefined

Act of 1947, which established Congressional knowledge."
the C.I.A., the agency was forbidden to have "police, sub-port concludes, the C.I.A. "conpoena, law enforcement powers ducted activities which appar-

functions" was not defined in tion occurred when the Nixon the 1947 act and has no estab-: Administration authorized an

CIAY. OI Domestic

City of No. Y.
City of No. Y.
CIAI.01 Colby, William
L Helms, Eich.

Protecting Sources

The 1947 security act also

cise by the C.I.A. of internal security functions, and thus to

qC.I.A. surveillance within the United States of any person who is not a C.I.A. employe is prohibited by existing statutes.

The report also questions the legality of certain "disruptive political operations abroad that are not directly related to the gathering of information."

Overseas Activities Assailed

Many aspects of the agency's maintenance of files on any individual in this country who has no clear and direct involvement with a Many aspects of the agency's maintenance.

and direct involvement with a foreign power is unlawful.

GCertain covert political activities overtivities engaged in by the agentivities engaged in by the agentivities engaged in by the agent constitutional."

Many aspects of the agency's covert political activities overtivities engaged in by the agency in the agency appear to be seen acknowledged by the agency appear to be The current secret proce. By the agency appear to be dures for financing the agency patently unconstitutional. The are unconstitutional since the Bay of Pigs invasion, for ex-

the report states, "was the recruiting over a period of years Under the National Security of a large army in Laos without

or internal security functions" entry breached treaties ratified inside the United States. by the Senate." According to The term "internal security the report, such a treaty violalished legal meaning, the report SS-million expenditure for op-states. ponents of Salvador Allende,

states.
"The lack of statutory defin-Gossens, the late President of ition," the report finds "per-Chile : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

STUDIED KENNEDY, KING CASES

Assassination Inquiry Group Disbands

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Assassination Information Bureau is going out of business.

The nonprofit investigative body, which since 1972 concentrated on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and also took on the Martin Luther King Jr. killing in Memphis, Tenn., is closing down.

Bureau spokesman Carl Oglesby said there was no reason to continue operating the bureau after the conclusion of the House Select Committee on Assassinations of probable conspiracy in both the Kennedy and King crimes.

The House committee, after an investigation that lasted 2 years and cost \$5.4 million, concluded early this year that Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, two of which resulted in the president's death.

But the committee also indicated a possible conspiracy in Kennedy's death, saying acoustical evidence pointed to a second gunman firing from the so-called grassy knoll of Dealey Plaza in Dallas at the same time as Oswald.

As for King, the panel found that escaped convict James Earl Ray fired the shot that killed the civil rights leader on April 4, 1968. There was a "likelihood" of a conspiracy, the panel said.

The House committee asked the Justice Department and FBI to review its findings, a process both agencies say is "still under way."

Clandestine America, the bureau's occasional newsletter in its final edition reviewed some of the bureau's work and carried the text of a radio interview last summer in which the former chief counsel of the House committee said it was his personal belief that organized crime was responsible for President Kennedy's murder

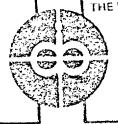
Robert Blakey, the former chief counsel, was quoted as saying.

"In light of the web of circumstantial evidence involving Oswald's activities in Dallas and New Orleans and his connections to organized crime figures in New Orleans, and Jack Ruby's activities in Dallas, it is my judgment, not the committee's, my judgment, that the mob did it. (Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald in the Dallas police station two days after Kennedy's assassination).

"When you sit down, as I did, for two years and look at everything ... and you try to ask yourself what makes sense out of this more than anything else, there's only one theory that makes sense out of it, and that's that the mob did it."

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5
THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER OF THE

CLANDESTINE AMERICA



ASSASSINATION INFORMATION BUREAU

uly-Aug/Sept-Oct 1979

@ AIB, Inc.

Vol. 3 No.

"This is the Age of Investigation, and every citizen must investigate." — Ed Sanders

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THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE EXCERPTS:

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THE BLAHUT AFFAIR

On June 18th the Washington Post's George Lardner reported that the CIA's liaison officer to the HSCA, a man named Regis T. Blahut, had been caught, a year earlier, rilling a safe of the committee's most secret evidence and documents were housed, entry took place in a normally guarded inner-room where the committee's most secret evidence and document were housed. The safe contained physical evidence of the JFK assassination, including copies of autopsy photos and x-rays, and the "single bullet."

The entry was discovered sometime in July '78, two months before the committee's public hearings were to begin. Only a handful of top staff members and Chairman Stokes were informed of the break-in. At the time the Post ran its story a year later, other HSCA members, including JFK Subcommitte Chairman Preyer, had still not been told. Despite the secrecy, Stokes and Blakey apparently used the embarrassing incident to pressure the CIA into releasing more information to them. 'There was a marked improvement,' one former staffer recalled. "All of a sudden, they were giving us everything we wanted."

The committee has not been able to pin down the exact time or circumstances of the entry. Because the safe and its room were locked and guarded each night, the committee believes it unlikely that there was a late-night break-in. The best guess is that it took place sometime in the early morning, just after the safe was opened and when few people were around. A committee staffer had opened the safe with Blakey's permission, taken out what he needed, and left the room, leaving the safe unlocked and maybe ajar. According to Chairman Stokes, the materials "were to be used in another room by the committee's medical artist to prepare drawings of the President's wounds." When the staffer returned later that day, he found another book of Kennedy autopsy photos had been taken out of the safe and that a photo had been ripped out of the book. One committee source believes Blahut sneaked into the room, rifled the file, and then "fled when he heard a noise."

The committee began an investigation and found the only unauthorized fingerprints in the drawer were those of the CIA's liaison man with the committee, Regis Blahut. "His fingerprints were all over the place," one source reported to Lardner. "On the photos, inside the safe, and on all sorts of different packages."

The CIA was immediately notified and they began an investigation—the details of which have not been made public, but were made available to the committee. The CIA fired Blahut soon after and said it planned no further action. "We're satisfied that it was just a matter of curiosity," said CIA spokesman Herbert Hetu Hetu called the incident "something dumb," but refused to give the CIA's version of what actually happened. He insisted that would serve "no purpose." The CIA added that it was not a matter of conscious CIA spying on the committee. CIA Director Turner, has officially agreed with these statements, saying, "Blahut acted"

Despite the fingerprint evidence, the Agency refuses even to admit that Blahut entered the safe where the files were kept. The committee's fingerprint check of the safe, conducted by D.C. police (and checked by the FBI), revealed Blahut's prints inside the door of the safe, on the plastic cases which held the photos, and on the autopsy photos themselves.

How then, asked the Post of the CIA, did Blahut's prints get inside the safe? Spokesman Hetu said this must have happened when Blahut put the book of photos back in the safe. Asked why Blahut would put them back if he hadn't taken them in the first place, the CIA spokesman, now backed into a corner, said, "I don't know. Ask Blahut."

Blahut isn't talking now, but earlier he denied any wrongdoing in a brief interview with the *Post*. Although he acknowledged his prints had been found on the photos, he insisted there was an innocent explanation but refused to say what that was. He would only make the cryptic remark. There's other things that are involved that are detrimental to other things." He wouldn't explain.

Despite CIA denials, the matter is far from dead. The House Intelligence Committee, which oversees the CIA in the House, is secretly investigating the matter on the orders of its chairman, Rep. Edward Boland (D-MA). The Intelligence Committee may be most interested in the Post's discovery that Blahut's assignment with the HSCA was designated under a CIA "babysiting" program code-named "MH-CHILD," a CIA cryptonym for the project. "Babysitting" is apparently a mild CIA euphemism for surveillance, a.k.a domestic spying.

Not much is known about Blahut, except that he worked out of the CIA's Office of Security, and his official job with the committee was to protect and sign out CIA'documents that the committee needed during its investigation. These documents were kept in a separate CIA safe which was housed down the hall from the autopsy safe. Blahut was not authorized to be in the room where the JFK evidence was kept.

The key question is, did anyone order Blahut to go into the safe? CIA spokesman Hetu has said. "We fired him after we assured ourselves that he wasn't asked [to do what he did] by anyons either inside or outside the agency." Yet the Post reported that Blahut failed three CIA polygraph tests in several important respects. "He denied he did it, and he flunked that," one source told the Post. "They asked him whether anyone ordered him to dit. He said no one and he flunked that." But he reportedly passed the test when he denied that anyone inside the CIA told him to dit. The danger here is that Blahut may have acted on behalf of some outside "Sinister Force."

Faced with this conspiracy evidence, the CIA's spokesman adamant, saying, "We did check outside and inside the agency."

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The CIA calls his death a suicide, but the evidence suggests that the former intelligence analyst was another casualty in the war over the Russian "mole" inside the CIA.

By Jeff Goldberg

WENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD Eddie Paisley works as a waiter at a Virginia bar and grill just outside of Washington, D.C. His 55-year-old father, an important CIA analyst, was found dead, floating in the Chesapeake Bay, oneyear ago. The authorities ruled he had committed suicide. Eddie Paisley believes his father was murdered. "Somebody is plugging the case up and trying to befuddle it as best they can," he says. "That's what it seems like to me. Obviously something's up, but the CIA doesn't want anyone to know about it."

Eddie's father, John Arthur Paisley, left the CIA in 1974 after twenty-one years of service, for which he was decorated with the Distinguished Medal of Honor. Since 1969 he had been the deputy director of the CIA's Office of Strategic Research, the branch that deals with assessing Soviet nuclear capabilities. He was an important and respected expert on U.S. and Soviet atomic weapons and the CIA's computer and satellite systems. Since his "official" retirement five years ago, he had continued to work on top-secret agency projects as a \$200-a-day consultant—until he disappeared.

On Sunday, September 24, 1978,

Paisley sailed off from Lusby, Maryland, on his 31-foot sloop Brillig for a day on the bay. He was an expert sailor who loved the time he spent on his boat. He apparently planned to work alone that day, evaluating a sensitive CIA report on Soviet nuclear strength.

Late in the afternoon Paisley radioed ashore to friends to say he would be staying out late on the Brillig. He asked for the dock lights to be left on for him. It was the last time anyone is known to have heard from him.

The next morning the Coast Guard discovered the abandoned Brillig when a crab boat reported being almost hit by it. After boarding the boat, the Coast: Guard quickly identified Paisley as its owner, and they noted the CIA documents in his briefcase. The CIA's security office was immediately notified.

After a delay of some tixelve hours, the CIA called Maryann Paisley at her McLean, Virginia, home. The Paisleys still bound by the agency's security oath. She understood the CIA's concern for

had separated a year earlier after twenty-five years of marriage and he had just recently moved into a new apartment in downtown Washington. Maryann Paisley had herself worked for the CIA in 1974 as a contract employee and was-

shore, accompanied by her daughter

Diane, and CIA officials. They searched the Brillig, but apparently removed nothing. However, there were indications that other CIA security representatives had already been there, because Paisley's sophisticated radio gear (antennas and transmitters) were gone.

The next morning, Maryann Paisley sent her son Eddie to check his father's apartment. He discovered the apartment had already been entered-papers were in disarray and a camera, tape recordings, and a Rolodex were missing. Some nine-millimeter bullets were strewn on a closet floor. It was later determined that CIA representatives had already been there also. The police later complained that these searches had contaminated much of the evidence.

At this point there was no trace of Paisley. Since he was a strong swimmer, his family hoped he was still alive on one of the bay's small islands. The Coast Guard made a helicopter and boat search of the area, but there was no police investigation because a missingperson report had not been filed. For a week Paisley's disappearance went publicly unreported.

Then on October 1, a bloated, badly decomposed body was pulled from the JEFF GOLDBERG is codirector of the Washington Release 2004/10613 of Assassination Information Bureau. Securing his sensitive papers, so late that bay several miles from where the Brillig based Assassination Information Bureau. behind the left ear with a nine-millimeARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE

26 July 1979

INFORMATION BUREAU

16 years after JFK's death, probut what next?

By Rogers Worthington

T THIS POINT it's unclear what we'll do." Jeff Goldberg was leaning back in an old chair, with one dungarce-clad leg résting on his desk. He was in the modestly furnished, second-floor townhouse office in downtown Washington, D.C., where for three years the Assasslnation Information Bureau (AIB) has

gone about its business. "Whether we'll continue, or whether, we'll go into hibernation, I don't know," Goldberg said. "Our mandate was to get a congressional investigation. We've accomplished what we set out to do. Beyond that, we'll just have to let the

events unfold.' Goldberg is cochairman with Carl Oglesby of the AIB, the only staffed organization of Warren Report critics to monitor the House Select Committee on Assassinations' reinvestigation of John F sonal response to a question on the minds the committee's 686-page summary report, ture investigation into the assassina-Kennedy's murder. He was giving a perof many people since early last week: What next, now that the committee has issued its final report concluding conspiracy was probable in the President's murder, and that it probably involved lowechelon members of organized crime and a second gunnian.

For the dozens of Warren Report critics; and independent investigators of the assassination, the committee's basic conclusion of conspiracy is a watershed in their 16-year struggle to convince the government and fellow Americans of their belief that Kennedy's murder was not just the deed of a lone assassin.

"IN A POWERFUL way, it really, it scratches the itch to hear a well-financed government body come up with a conclusion in agreement with the opinions of the American people," Carl Oglesby said within that number are a dozen or so "I'don't think there is anybody who does not think it is a positive step. Some of the critics will say, yeah, they could have done much better and, yes, it wasn't everything some of us thought should be said. But it gives us time to add to the

record; it gives us a new solid base from which to proceed."

Oglesby, 44, and Goldberg, 28, are among the second generation of Warren Report critics and assassination research ers. Second-generation critics most readily distinguish themselves by placing in a political context the more documentoriented work of the first-generation critics. Oglesby did precisely that in his book, "The Yankee and Cowboy War." (Berkley Medallion Books, 1976), a conspiratorial history of America from the assassination to Watergate.

An early leader of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and antiwar activist in the 1960s, Oglesby helped found the AIB in 1973. A couple of years later, it was the major force behind a resolution passed by the Massachusetts legislature calling for a congressional investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The results of that investigation include a total of 13 supporting volumes on the Kennedy assassination alone, as well as It will take time for carefully thought out tion. Most of the critics are unanimous responses to emerge from the press, the critics, the Justice Department, and the Carter administration. And it is the response of the last two that is the key to the future of the AIB, for the committee has referred the case to the Justice Department, which is now reviewing the evi formance seriously compromises its

dence. And the President, conceivably, could apply political pressure for a continuing investigation. But that response may be months in coming.

THE AIB IS ONE part of a loosely connected retwork of people who have closely followed the House committee's activities during the last two years. Among them are 35 or 40 researchers, investigators, scholars, and writers who have diligently pursued the case. And whose early and long-term efforts to find answers are acknowledged by the rest as seminally influential.

Several blocks away on L Street are the well-appointed law offices of Bernard Fensterwald Jr., which is also the mailing address for his Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CTIA), a small, loosely knit group of critics, investigators, and writers around the

country. The CTIA, which in 1977 published a 590-page who's who of the Kennedy assassination ("Assassination" of JFK-by Coincidence or Conspiracy?") also contributed to the creation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

While the House committee's investigation still leaves open the question of who the conspirators and triggermen were (other than Lee Harvey Oswald), Fensterwald says he is less concerned with seeing them prosecuted than with holding government agencies account-

able for withholding information.
"I don't think it's terribly important that there be any prosecution. It's the performance of government agencies in this thing that we should be concerned with. The performance of U.S. agencies was deplorable. . . . Why is the CIA fighting to withhold documents and photographs today?

IF FENSTERWALD had his say, the General Accounting Office, not the Justice Department, would conduct any fuin their opposition to a Justice Department investigation: The FBI is the investigative arm of the Justice Department, and while its staff is best trained to conduct such an investigation, critics believe its past percredibility.

A more immediate concern for Fensterwald is the fate of a large amount of raw data, field interviews, memoranda, executive session transcripts-the kind of material independent researchers and investigators relish poring over-that will not be published. "If they lock it away, that's it," Fensterwald said. "The House is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.'

HAROLD WEISBERG lives in a suburb of Frederick, Md., in a house occupied by 60 full file drawers "and stacks of stuff all over the place," all connected with his 16 years of documentary sleuthing. He has written seven books on the assassination, and is indisputably the first of the first-generation assassination critics with his 1965 book, "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report."

CONTINUED

He is severely critical of the committee's work and methodology. "This committee hasn't even come close. . . It never conducted an investigation of either assassination. The committee de dicated itself to putting down private citizens (Warren Report critics), and to ending all criticism. With the tape of Dealey Plaza (the acoustical evidence of a fourth shot), the committee was saved from its own bankruptcy. And that tape had to be forced on them."

Still, Weisberg is begrudgingly pleased with the committee's conclusion that conspiracy is probable ("It was their only chance to avoid bankruptcy."). But he disagrees with its reading of Oswald as an assassin somehow in league with lower-echelonorganized crime figures. "With all the expert hit men they could draw on why a dump-dumo like Oswaid who couldn't shoot straight?"

JOSIAH THOMPSON, 44, is a San Francisco private investigator, former Naval officer, and Yale graduate (Ph.D.) who once taught philosophy at Haverford College. His 1967 book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," is a detailed analysis of what happened at Dealey Plaza the day of the assassinaton. The committee's conclusion that there were four shots instead of the three believed by the Warren Commission, is in agreement with those of Thompson's book (although he believes the shots were fired by three gunmen, not two).

While Thompson expresses admiration for the committee's courage in reaching the conclusions it did, he believes its members were driven to the least political conclusion they could arrive at by strong, impossible-to-ignore scientific evidence.

He disagrees, however, with the conclusion that lower-echelon organized crime figures were probably the acting conspirators. "If one concludes that the assassination was carried out by various low-level members of organized crime, it remains an apolitical assassination, and that is only one step above

"Here is the initial problem in my mind: No one has doubted that Oswald has some connection to this killing. But as far as I know, his connection to organized crime has never been shown, while his connection to intelligence agencies has been demonstrated.

"So the question remains: If this was a low-level killing by organized crime, why Oswald? How would the committee's theory explain a guy as odd as Oswald being involved in the assassination, if those (intelligence) agencies themselves had no connection? How did organized crime know that Oswald had all these interesting (intelligence) connections? Why would organized crime pick Oswald, of all people, to be the patsy? "

SYLVIA MEAGHER (pronounced Mah-er), a former United Nations liaison officer, is author of the highly regarded "Accessories After the Fact" (Bobbs Merrill, 1967), and the first index to the Warren Report. Her onebedroom apartment on the west side of New York's Greenwich Village shows the effects of her commitment to finding answers to the President's murder. There are two file cabinets, three closets, and four bookcases holding material relating to the assassination.

Like most of the critics, Meagher has not yet had a chance to read the 686-page summary report. But from what she knows of its conclusions through newspaper accounts, she thinks the committee, as she puts it, "has inadvertently stumbled on a small piece of the truth - proof of conspiracy.

"But it has tried to confine it to a narrow, low-level conspiracy, while I see it as a broad, high-level conspiracy. And I don't accept that Oswald had meaningful links (to the FBI, CIA and Office of Naval Intelligence).
"I do think the House committee has produced some impressive evidence that organized crime was involved, and probably utilized Oswald as a scapegoat. But if he was used as a scapegoat, I think it is likely that it was a government source working with organized crime and anti-Castro Cubans. I can't believe that organized crime alone could do that."

PENN JONES JR. is the retired editor of the Midlothian Mirror, a fourpage weekly serving a small Texas town 25 miles south of Dallas and Dealey Plaza. He is the author of a series of four self-published books on the Kennedy assassination titled, "Forgive My Grief," and editor of a newsletter, "The Continuing Inquiry," published on the 22d of each month.

One of the prime tasks of the newsletter is to publish a massive index compiled by fellow Texan Mary Ferrell, whose files on the assassination are regarded by most writers and investigators as the best in the country. the lone nut theory we have had with The index consists of 50,000 3-by-5-inch us all these years," he said. cards. "We're in Volume 4, No. 1, and we're still in the G's." Jones said."It will take us 10 years to finish the alphabet." wear and stored desired at

But his reputation nationally owes to his compilation of what has come to be known as the "strange deaths list." On the list-originally 15 names - are those associated with the assassination one way or another whose deaths Jones regards as suspicious. He has added steadily to the list over the years.

"I'm certainly happy they finally said, 'Yes, it is a conspiracy.' My God, it has taken them 16 years to say that. But then on the same day they said it was a conspiracy, they adjourned and abandoned the committee. That's the day they should have gone to work. Instead, they discontinued their efforts."

EDWARD J. EPSTEIN is one of the youngest of the first-generation critics. He has written three books on the assassination. The first, "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" (Viking, 1966), grew out of a thesis he wrote at Cornell University for a master's degree in political science. His most recent book, "Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald" (McGraw-Hill, 1978), depicts Oswald as a KGB-trained

The committee's conclusion that there was a second rifleman, most likely on the grassy knoll, troubles Epstein. "How could someone have fired a shot and escaped with the rifle? How do you run away with a rifle?"

"I think the so-called acoustical evidence is a hoax. I think the key to the Kennedy assassination is Lee Harvey Oswald. I think he tried to assassinate Walker (U.S. Army Gen. Edwin Walker); and I think there is evidence he had an associate there. If he did, it might explain a great deal where his sympathies lay."

Epstein discounts the committee's belief that Oswald somehow worked with lower-echelon organized crime figures. "The evidence is so overwhelming that Oswald, before the assassination, wanted to prove to Fidel (Castro) he was worthy of the revolution. I think he saw his uncle only twice (Charles "Dutz" Murrett, who the committee identifies as a minor New Orleans or-

ganized crime figure and a surrogate father for Oswald).

"He (Oswald) saw himself as a conspirator working secretly with the FBI, Soviets, and CIA," Epstein continued, "and I think all the intelligence agencies know more than they have said.

"But to be perfectly frank, we're talking about an event that happened 16 years ago. We could have a conspirator who died of old age."

MARK LANE HAS been the most vocal and public of Warren Report critics since the 1966 publication of his book, "Rush to Judgment." He is attributed with keeping public interest high in the further investigation of the assassination through his lecture tours, records, films, and books, and also with being the prime cause of much of the criticism leveled at the critics for his commercial opportunism and, say many in the field, his sloppy scholarship.

CONTINUED

Although Lane was among those instrumental in the reopening of the investigation, especially into the Martin Luther King Jr. assassination, he says he feels no sense of personal vindication by the committee's conclusions. It was one that could have been reached years ago, he insists, by a careful reading of the forensic evidence in the Kennedy assassination.

"It comes at a time when it is probably too late to find who was responsible. The intelligence agencies and police agencies who should have been responsible to go find the killers turned their backs on the evidence."

Lane is convinced that the committee's conclusion on involvement of lower-echelon organized crime figures was politically inspired by public opinion polls showing a wide majority of Americans believe there was a conspiracy.

"So they had to come up with a statement there was a conspiracy if they were going to run for reelection," Lane said. "They had to come up with an acceptable enemy, so they came out with the Mafia. Nobody likes the Mafia. They picked a target that can't answer."

HOWARD ROFFMAN, a Washington attorney, was only 21 when he wrote "Presumed Guilty" in 1974, which focused on the evidence against Oswald. He does not think the House committee has come up with any concrete evidence of any direct connection with any of the groups it looked at, and the assassination.

Roffman is especially critical of what he says was the committee's failure to order an acoustical examination of the three out of four shots that did not appear to come from the grassy knoll. "It's almost laughable that they came up with this major piece of evidence at the last minute and didn't subject it to more analysis," he said.

He is not optimistic about the results of a continued investigation, even in the hands of a special prosecutor. "I haven't seen anything at this point to make me believe the trail is hot enough to pursue. "I really think this thing is just going to go on and go on. The only real difference is in the general public's opinion at the time."

PETER DALE SCOTT and Paul
Hoch, both faculty members at the
University of California, Berkeley, are
the editors of an anthology, "The Assassinations; Dallas and Beyond"
(Random House, 1976). Both men are
critical of what they say was the committee's failure to investigate a coverup of the assassination evidence.

"There obviously was a cover-up,

"There obviously was a cover-up, and they're trying to say there wasn't," Scott said. "It may have been for security reasons, innocent reasons, or whatever. But there was a cover-up... I think it would have been more constructive to look at the undeniable instances of cover-up and put pressure on those people and find out who ordered the cover-up and why."

Hoch agrees, but he believes the committee may have overplayed the case for involvement of organized crime figures, although he withholds final judgment until he reads the report.

"I don't think there was ever any doubt that organized crime had the motive and means to get rid of Kennedy. The sticky point has always been

in the evidence. I think we're seeing more of an emphasis on organized crime than the evidence might warrant. They seem to absolve the Cuban and Soviet governments entirely. I'd like to see how thoroughly they pursued that sort of thing."

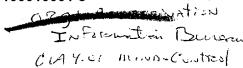
Both men, however, are pleased overall with the job the committee did. "My bottom line reaction is increased optimism," Scott said. "We may never know the identity of the second gunman at Dealey Plaza, but I feel much better about the American political process. It took a lot of courage for this committee to do what it has done."

Added Hoch: "In a sense all my friends and I feel somewhat vindicated, that it wasn't kooky to go around all these years saying there was a conspiracy."

THE WASHINGTON POST

Article appeared on page A-2

23 April 1979



Airtight Rooms For Spy Grilling Proposed to CIA

United Press International

Central Intelligence Agency documents show that in 1952, when the agency was worried about Soviet and Chinese mind-control work, some of its idea men suggested using "gas chambers or airtight rooms" to interrogate suspected spies and defectors.

There was no indication whether the proposal was put into practice.

But it is an example of the bizarre projects the CIA toyed with in the Cold War years to counter real or suspected communist espionage techniques, as discovered by researchers now reading stacks of previously secret documents released under the Freedom of Information Act.

Such experiments, many of them carried out on unwitting persons, were outlawed in 1973.

The "gas chamber" file starts with an undated and unsigned CIA memorandum that begins: "The possibility of using gas chambers or airtight rooms as a means for surreptitiously rendering a subject unconscious or to cause him to breathe some type of gas which would make the subject either more suggestable or pliable has long been considered."

This was followed in the file, researched by Martin Lee of the Washington-based Assassination Informa-tion Bureau, by an April 11, 1952, memo apparently prepared by CIA scientists.

"This office has . . . been aware that oxygen deficiency might possibly be of some advantage to some artichoke techniques," it said.

"Artichoke" was CIA code for mindand behavior-control experiments in the 1950s and '60s. They included the use of drugs, poisons, hypnosis and experiments in extrasensory perception with humans and dogs.

The memo said a person deprived of enough oxygen first finds that "attention and clear thinking require more

effort."
Then comes a phase similar to drunkenness, in which "some such subjects become exhilarated, talkative or quarrelsome."

Next, it says, "nausea and vomiting may set in . . . ascending paralysis of motion . . . patient is bewildered . . : he may then realize he is dying but is indifferent."

Finally, "respiration stops, convulsive movement occurs and the heart is arrested six to eight minutes after the respiration ceases." 🗀 🦯

Another undated memo refers to the use of gaseous releases from dry ice inside a "relatively tight" room. "The subject might become unconscious without being alarmed," it said. "More difficult would be the problem of how to keep the operator alert at the same time." It concluded, "No answer to this at

the moment." 可能性的 "我"的第三人 The material does not indicate what. happened next

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

THE WASHINGTON POST

2 April 1979

Article appeared on page A-2

Assassination by 'Natural Causes'

CIA Considered Inducing Death

United Press International

At the height of the Cold War, the Central Intelligence Agency looked into ways to "knock off key guys" through such "natural causes" as cancer and heart attacks, it was disclosed yesterday.

Heavily censored CIA documents from a quarter-century ago show the agency considered performing experiments on terminal cancer patients under the guise of "legitimate medical work."

The documents do not indicate, however, whether the talk about inducing cancer and heart attacks got past the memorandum stage.

The papers—released under Freedom of Information Act requests—were researched by Martin Lee of the Washington-based Assassination Information Bureau.

The CIA project apparently started

with an undated, unsigned note indicating concern about the vulnerability of U.S. leaders to assasination by "natural causes."

The memo referred to studies by the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II predecessor of the CIA.

"Knock off key people," the heavily censored document said. "How knock off key guys.... natural causes....

The next pertinent document was a Feb. 4, 1952, "draft memorandum from "Chemical Branch, Research & Development.

The paper reported inspecting a lab for possible use in "medical research involving physiologically active chemical compounds.

"Human subjects would be available for work that could be carried out as legitimate medical research," it said. "Extensive animal facilities exist for other kinds of research." P. Gilmore DANIEL

CIA 2-05.1 FOIA

OSCQI ASSASSINAT.

INTORNATION

Lee, WHETIN

THE MICHIGAN DAILY

8 December 1978

'U' grad hits CIA mind control metho

By VICKI HENDERSON

Sirhan Sirhan could have been a programmed assassin acting in a hypnotic trance when he murdered Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles in 1968, according to Marty Lee, an investigator of mind control techniques.

Lee, a 1975 Michigan graduate, spokelast night in Schorling Auditorium on mind control drugs used by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He is working with the Assassination Information Bureau based in Washington, a non-profit organization investigating the use of these techniques in relation to political assassinations.

IN AN INTERVIEW prior to his speech, Lee said, "Government has poorly investigated these areas." The bureau is a citizen's group probing possible conspiracies involved in the Kennedy and King assassinations. It is also interested in the implications mind control fechniques may have on mass mind control, Lee said.

The use of mind control drugs by government agencies goes back before there even was a CIA. The government has been investigating the use of drugs from marijuana and LSD to hypnosis, electroshock and ESP, Lee said.

Rationalization for such investigation and experimentation by the government was said to be a response to Russian technology in this area, according to Lee. "This is a myth. What they were actually interested in was controlling their own agents, as well as trying to get information from enemy agents. They were looking for a weapon to use in their intelligence operations," he said.

IN 1942, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)—the war-time CIA—began exploring drugs and testing them on everyone from "average citizens to soldiers, mental patients, gangsters, and even their own intelligence agents," Lee said.

The first drug that OSS hit upon as a truth drug was marijuana, he said. Pot

was administered in the form of cigarettes, but was odorless and tasteless. Subjects were unaware of the presence of the drug, but felt the effects, Lee explained.

Lee also summarized his investigation for truth drugs. On April 20, 1950 the CIA Launched Project Bluebird, the first official CIA mind control investigation. By August, 1951, the project had phased into another aspect under the name of Artichoke and assumed a more aggressive theme, Leesaid, involving experiments with hypnosis, ESP, and lobotomies, 1953 marked the beginning of MK-ULTRA which was a major drug testing program with 149 sub-projects, he added.

Interest in developing mind control drugs has gone through three distinct phases, Lee said. The first was research and development of the drugs. Here basic lab work was involved and interest centered around synthesizing drugs.

The second phase included testing the drugs on various subjects, many of which were unaware that they were guinea pigs, Lee said.

"The CIA has never been punished for testing these drugs illegally although some deaths have been involved," he said. The third phase we the operational aspects of the projects. The drugs were used in covert operations both domestically and inforeign countries, Lee said.

LSD was investigated in 1951. It proved only to be a catalyst for experiences and not a truth drug at all Lee said. "It is a very powerful drug and is a factor of investigation expanding to other drugs. LSD accentuates predisposition." Lee said. "The CIA was looking for a weapon for their intelligence operations. LSD was used in interrogrations, but CIA agents are known to have taken it themselves.

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HARED THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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[Nation Bureau

Column : Dallas, 1963 -questions still linger

Dave Williams and his AIB seek the answers

By Timothy McNulty Chicago Tribuna Press Service

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—"We want to stay away from the cult of conspiracy followers and assassination buffs," said Dave Williams, propping his feet on an open drawer of the scarred oak desk. "One man called us recently linking the assassination of John F. Kennedy to the Chowchilla [Cal.] school bus kidnaping, the American Legion disease in Philadelphia, and some slaughter of cows in Kansas. My God, we don't want to en-courage that kind of stuff."

That may be true, but Williams and his fellow workers at the Assassination Information Bureau [AIB] in Cambridge do want to encourage reopening of investigations into the Kennedy killings, the murder of Martin Luther King, and other political shootings, such as the attempt to kill George Wallace.

Nov. 22 is the 13th anniversary of the. assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, which Williams and some others feel is still the greatest unsolved murder in American history—despite findings of the Warren Commission that the shoot-

ing was the work of a "lone assassin."
WHILIAMS AND many others around the country believe it is because of the Warren Commission that the murder is

unsolved. "There's no reason to believe the Warren Report was telling us the truth; says Williams as he details one inconsistency after another in its findings. Many of his charges have been disputed by powerful and official sources in the government, but still the questions are re-

hashed AIB efforts to publicize their doubts were buoyed in September when the United States House of Representatives voted to create a special 12-member committee to reopen investigations. into the murders of President Kennedy

The AIB group—many of its members are undergraduate and graduate students and teachers does not keep a membership list, but claims its supporters number in the hundreds around the country. Originally calling themselves: the Grassy Knoll Debating Society, the members changed their name several years ago when they realized that colleges, and other organizations were interested in lectures and slide and film presentations on the lingering questions from Dallas.

AIB lecturers have made more than

300 talks in 45 states, says. Williams... While there has been a lag in requests recently, the new House investigation is expected to revive the conspiracy theo-

ries.

HUGH AYNSWORTH, a reporter for the Dallas Times-Herald, was in Dealey Plaza Nov. 22, 1963, when shots from the Texas Book Depository building rang out. He is still assigned to run downleads on the assassination, and people call him weekly with tips or try to confess to the killing themselves.

His collection of Kennedy assassination books now numbers more than 50, and he says more are being written.

The AIB has published its own book of essays, "Government by Gunplay," which sold its first run of 75,000 copies. and is now in a second printing.

tions-Dallas and Beyond" and a book about the supposed coverup, "Accessories After the Fact."

President Ford, who was a member of the Warren Commission while he was a congressmen, published his own ghost-written book, about Lee Harvey Oswald, "Portrait of the Assassin."

MAGAZINE ARTICLES on the mur-

der still sell well. The film, "Executive Action," spurred other theories, and gassassinologists" are hungry to sort through each new bit of information declassified under the federal Freedom of Information Act.

"Sure, there are some people who do it for the money," said James Kostman,: 29, a college teacher and AIB member. "But take a look around here," he said as his hand swept around the shabby AIB one-room apartment-office in a three story walkup building near Harvard University. 'I don't think anybody's in it exclusively for the money."

Its office on a quiet shady side street

Using copies of the home movie film of the late Dallas dressmaker Abraham Zapruder—along' with many questions first raised by Mark Lane in his book "Rush to Judgment" and the disastrous Garrison investigation in New Orleans the AIB tells its audiences that "we feel that to accept blindly the Warren Commission theory that Oswald was the lone assassin, takes such a quantum leap of faith especially as we continue to learn today about the misdeeds

of the intelligence community."
WILLIAMS AND the others clearly believe the CIA was somehow involved in the JFK assassination.

"It's the sum total of the politics of assassination we're talking about," says Williams. "There's no check if they [the killings] go unsolved. It will happen over and over again. Politicians should be voted out of office. There is an official government line common to all these coverups that the killer is always

a crazed, lone gunman. There are just too many madmen running around to be

believeable. "Watergate proved we should not be afraid to go back and investigate-it won't destroy American society."

The AIB leaders insist they have no political motivations except to get more citizens involved in politics. "We don't argue from any particular political perspective," Williams said.
While one top AIB spokesman is a

former leader of the radical Students for a Democratic Society [SDS], they give some credit to the right-wing John Birch Society "for at least bringing up conspiracy questions."

"THOSE OF US who worked in the civil rights struggle and the anti-Viet Nam movement believe the assassinations give further historical credence to what we have been saying about America. The Kennedy assassination is Jimportant as it relates to the politicical processes in this country," Williams said.
While Williams and others at AIB

were only teen-agers in 1963, they believe their age worked to their advantage, because they weren't culturally accustomed yet to the "politics of assassina-tion."

Current congressional plans for re-

opening the investigations of the King and Kennedy murders seem to back up the AIB's goal. Others are also involved, such as Mark Lane's Washington-based Citizen's Commission of Inquiry.

Courses delving into the three years of where children play along the tracked sidewalks is a mile from downtown the troubling questions of the assessment of John Kemedy's tion, are being taught on college camfirst political power base.

[Conn.] to Peninsula College in Montethe Kennedy administration, and into

and King. They were also helped during the summer when the Senate Intelligence Committee accused senior officials of the FBI and CIA of covering up crucial information developed in the Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 investigations in Dallas.

RAMPARTS

11 January 1968 Approved For Release 2004/10/13 ; CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

REWOLT STRIKES CAL

HE UNIVERSITY of California's ficial student governing body -the Student Senate of the Associated Students -- has declared its independent from the authority of University Chancellor Receives.

The revolutionary action -- entirely unprecedented on American campuses -- was passed on Tuesday night with the support of both radical and conservative members of the Senate.

The measure challenges Heyns' declared intention of removing the Senate's control over student funds, asserts the ASUC's right to determine the "internal affairs" of the students, and threatens court action against the chancel-lor

The action was prompted by Heyns' decision to establish a Union Program and Facilities Board that would remove much of the Senate's authority, including the control of ASUC funds. The board would be comprised of sight students (two graduate and six members of the senate) and nine non-students (faculty members, alumni and non-academic employees).

Included in the controversy is control over the annual \$700,000

budget, collected from student fees (approximately \$250,000), and profits from the student bookstore, and the ownership of the Student Union Building and the Student Officers Building.

The Senate has hired San Francisco attorney Joseph Grodin to

represent it, declaring, "wheth-

ORG. 1 - ASSOCIATED STUDENTS

OF University of California

Confinued

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garding ASUC funds is illegal will be settled by the courts."
The students further stated that the Senate "does not recognize the so-called Union Program and Facilities Board, and hereby recommends that all members of the

cilities Board, and hereby recommends that all members of the Association refrain from serving on the Board."

Heyns announced his intention of creating the board last month -after"two students whom he had suspended and four whom he had placed on disciplinary probation, following the Stop-the-Draft Week rallies on campus, were subsequently elected to the Senate. The affair is complicated by the additional issue of whether graduate students are members of ASUC, and thereby eligible for the Senate. The administration -- although it has made room for two graduate students on the new Board -- maintains that they are not eligible. The student judicial committee ruled that they are members and the Senate has seated elected graduate students in spite of the Administration policy.

The Senate declaration said,
"contrary to any statement... by
the Chancellor, the Associated
Students of the University of California is a student government
and hereby publicly repudiates Administration efforts to dissolve
its existence.

"The Senate maintains... that the internal affairs of the body are subject only to the rules of its own constitution and by-laws."

JAN 1 1 1968

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000 20 10001-5

NOTE FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Ed Proctor

Attached is a mail ballot on a resolution sent out by the Association of American Geographers, the principal professional group for geographers in the United States and Canada. This is the first example of an American professional society having a hostile reaction to the publicity the Agency is now getting.

Agency employees who are members of the AAG will inform us of the results of the ballot.

In the late 1960's another professional society of anthropologists discussed a resolution which would prohibit its members from working with CIA or any other intelligence organization.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88 010-13 RC001,0001000195 Geographic Company of the Com

The following resolution was passed at the 71st Annual Business Meeting of the AAG in Milwaukee on April 22, 1975; the vote was 107 in favor, and 78 against. Please register your vote and return this ballot to the AAG Office by August 1, 1975.

Whereas, the nation is in a process of re-evaluating the legitimate and illegitimate uses and practices of intelligence agencies such as the CIA,

and, whereas Geography, as a profession, has proven of interest to the "intelligence community" in respect of employment and methodology,

It is therefore our concern that we, as geographers—members of a discipline which must maintain objectivity it we are to survive the political changes which so characterize the earth's surface—determine the exact nature of the relationships which have existed between these two worlds of geography and intelligence.

To this purpose we call upon the Council of the Association of American Geographers to bring into existence immediately, and at the highest level of authority, a Committee to examine the relationship between intelligence agencies and geographical science for the purpose of clarification of the legitimate and illegitimate roles which may occur in such associations. Such committee must consider the following items: (1) How extensively are geographers used by intelligence agencies in respect to employment, consultancies, etc., and how does this use compare with other scientific and scholarly disciplines? (2) Are intelligence agents using legitimate geography as a cover for covert activities? (3) Given a long-term, international perspective, how are associations with intelligence agencies—of any nation—liable to affect the profession's ability to perceive and communicate important geographical truths?

	☐ YES—I support the resolution	□ NO-I oppose the resolution	·
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	ID RETURN TO AAG BEFORE AU	GUST 1, 1975.	

1 5 JAN 1971 .

Foreign Correspondents. In Vietnam

Moratorium Suggested

For Saigon Newsmen

SAIGON, Jan. 14-The president of the Association of Foreign Correspondents in Vietnam has suggested a oneday moratorium on news from Indochina to bring attention to journalists missing in Cambodia.

In the association's annual report, Arthur Dommen of The Los Angeles Times said it was important that world attention remained focussed on the fate of the 17 journalists missing in Cambodia.

"One possible way of doing this, and one which I think would be extremely effective, would be for the foreign press in the Indochina countries to organize a one-day moratorium on news from Indochina as a mark of solidarity with the 17 men who are missing and whose fate remains unknown," Dommen said.

The report criticized U.S. military information officers in Vietnam, saying that they were following a policy of censorship of military information for political reasons which have nothing to do with military security.

The report noted that the U.S. Air Force had not held a background briefing for correspondents for more than two years although U.S. pilots were flying 10,000 sortics a month, grand programme and the second

of american Geographers) WILBERFORCE, OHIO - 45384

DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES May 20, 1975

Mr. R. T. Allan, Jr. Deputy Director Geographic and Cartographic research Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Allan:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your letter of May 2, 1975, and sending the National Geographical Society maps, country maps and gazetteers to our department. Professor J. T. Henry, Sr. (Chairman of the Department), Professor William Frank and I express the Department's appreciation and welcome your kind help.

We are grateful for your bearing postage expenses, handling charges and packing costs.

Thanks again for your interest and support of the Department of Earth Sciences.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Om Dikshit

Assistant Professor of Geography

CC:

Dr. Lionel H. Newsom, President

Dr. Gus T. Ridgel, Vice-President (Academic Affairs)

Dr. David Hazel, Dean (College of Arts and Scs)

Dr. William Frank, Department of Geology

Professor J. T. Henry, Sr. Chairman (Department of Earth Scs)

Mr. Walter Sellers, Director (Alumni Affairs)

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 CCIA-RDP88/01315R000100010001-5

Washington, D.C. 20505

2 May 1975

Professor O. M. Dikshit Department of Earth Sciences Central State University Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

Dear Professor Dikshit:

A recent AAG Newsletter mentioned your Department's need for reference and teaching aids to replace materials lost in last year's tornado.

We have just completed a periodic pruning of certain duplicative or superseded atlases, maps, and gazetteers that I believe would be helpful to you. The CIA is not authorized to transfer surplus government property directly to non-government institutions. However, the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress is so authorized. To make a long story short, we have transferred our unneeded materials to the Geography and Map Division, which has declared them surplus to Library of Congress needs and has shipped them on to your Department.

You will receive two boxes of atlases and gazetteers, two boxes of superseded National Geographical Society maps, and one roll of some 30-40 superseded country maps prepared by this Agency. You may distribute, share, or destroy these materials, as convenient to your Department.

Sincerely,

Deputy Director

Geographic and Cartographic Research

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OGC 75-1644 25 April 1975

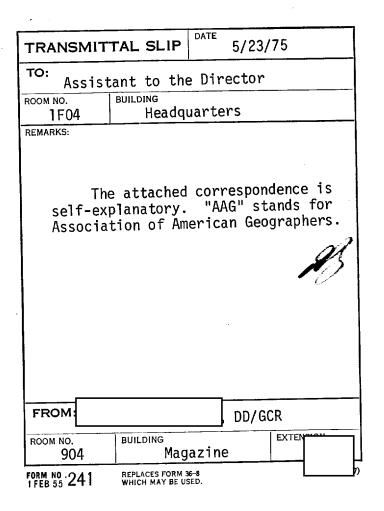
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Disposal of Surplus Property

STAT	1. DD/OGCR, asked for an opinion whether OGCR could donate some old books and maps which were surplus to their needs to the Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio which had been devastated recently by natural disaster. The Geography Department at the University had issued a call for donations. 2. I indicated that CIA did not have authority to donate surplus property	
STAT	2. I indicated that CIA did not have authority to donate but that the Administrator of General Services did have such authority under 40 U.S. C. 484. I told him to get in touch with will fill out Form 120, detailing Branch, will fill out Form would be sent the excess property and stating the desired donee. This form would be sent to Mr. Vince Evans in the GSA Region Three Office and upon approval be forwarded to HEW, in turn, would approve the request and forward forwarded to us which would allow shipment of the surplus material to the a document to us which would allow shipment of the surplus material to the State of Ohio for eventual distribution to the designated donee. Although the material probably would go to the Central State University, given the discretionary power in GSA, HEW and finally the State, this could not be guaranteed.	STA STA
	Office of General Counsel	

✓ cc: DD/OGCR

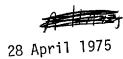
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Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R00010001-50 An Geograph



MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT

: CIA-Oriented Resolution Passed by Association

of American Geographers

- 1. The attached resolution passed at the annual business meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) last week is forwarded for your information.
- 2. This is the gentlest of such anti-CIA resolutions submitted over the past 5-6 years (most call for CIA geographers to be thrown out of the AAG), which may be the reason it passed. The approval of the full AAG membership must be secured by mail vote before the resolution becomes final. The outcome is moot.
- Clark Akatiff 3. The authors are leading radicals in the AAG. is Co-Director of the "Soklan Institute" in Berkeley. David Harvey is full professor at Johns Hopkins.

Deputy Director

Geographic and Cartographic Research

Attachment: as stated STAT

A RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO BUSINESS MEETING OF AAG. APRIL 22, 1975

Whereas, the nation is in a process of re-evaluating the legitimate and illegitimate uses and practices of intelligent agencies such as the CIA.

and, Whereas Geography, as a profession, has proven of interest to the "intelligence-community" in the respect of employment and methodology.

it is Therefore our concern that we, as geographers - members of a discipline which must maintain objectivity if we are to survive the political changes which so characterize the earth surface - determine the exact nature of the relationships which have existed between these two worlds of geography and intelligence. In particular we wish to disassociate ourselves with all those who would use the tools of geography in a clandestine, covert, or illegal manner.

To this purpose we call upon the Council of the Association of American Geographers to bring into existance immediately, and at the highest level of authority, a Committee to examine the relationship between intelligence agencies and geographical science for the purpose of clarification of the legitimate and illegitimate roles which may occur in such associations. Such committee must consider the following items: 1. How extensively are geographers used by intelligence agencies in respect to employment, consultancies, etc, and how does this use compare with other scientific and schelarly disciplines? 2. Are intelligence agents using legitimate geography as a cover for covert activities? 3. Given a long term, international perspective, how are associations with intelligence agencies - of any nation - liable to affect the professions ability to perceive and communicate important geographical truths?

submitted by Clark Akatiff
Navid Harvey

April 21, 1975

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Tosé Moskovits

ASOCIACION ISRAELITA DE SOBREVIVIENTES DE LA PERSECUCION NAZI

OFICINA:

J. E. URIBURU 272 PLANTA BAJA

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of ORGI ASSOCIATION

BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA)

Orn Right,

Mr. Deorge Bush Director of the C.I.A. Washington D.G. U.S.A.

December 22nd., 1976

Dear Mr. Bush:

In my capacity of president of the Association of Jewish Survivors from the Nazi Persecution, I have the honour of writing you in order to obtain your opinion about Antisemitism in its various manifestations, its causes, effects, etc.

We, the Survivors from the Nazi Persecution, having been witnesses of the Holocaust, have a very particular perception for everything which openly or covertly reminds us of the blackest period of Mankind. We shall therefore duly value your replies to the questions raised in the form, which, by the way, is just a general line of guidance.

If you deem it interesting to express points of view not included in the questionnaire, we should appreciate your doing so according to your own opinion.

Your viewpoint could be most useful for a correct approach to the problem.

Awaiting your news soon, I remain,

José Moskovits

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ASOCIACION ISRAELITA DE SOBREVIVIENTES DE LA PERSECUCION NAZI

Question Form

- 1º Do you think that Jew-hating (antisemitism) is a rational attitude or is it pathologic?
- 2. In your opinion, has Antisemitism objective causes? If so, are they of a theological, racial, economic, social, psychological or any other nature?
- 3. Do you believe that an honest interreligious dialogue is feasible and that it could be useful for a better living together?
- 4. Do you agree that the Jews, because of their weakness have often been chosen as scapegoats by governments and political bodies in order to divert the attention of the masses from other, more pressing problems? In other words, that Antisemitism practiced in any of its forms, has been used as an unholy political weapon?
- 5. Do you feel that the malicious and consistent association of abhorrent concepts like "apartheid or racism with Zionism constitutes an Antisemitic aggression and that we are now witnessing an offensive on a global scale against anything Jewish?
- 6. Qould and should be something done in view of this?
- 7. Do you believe that Antijewish propaganda should be made a criminal offense of instigation to discrimination?

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Executive Registry

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(ARTNA) KRAUSS, Mitchell (origunder ORGI)

April 29, 1976

Dear Mr. Krauss,

Thanks so much for your letter of April 21st, inviting me to attend an ARTNA luncheon discussion in May or June.

Unfortunately, my schedule seems to be getting worse instead of better, and if possible I would prefer a date sometime in the fall.

I hate to keep putting you off, and I do want to do it, so please write again in late summer and we will try to work out a firm date then.

Sincerely,

Cy Bull

George Bush

Mr. Mitchell Krauss President, ARTNA 190 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10024

kgt/29 April 1976 Distribution:

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JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

Mr. George Bush
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Washington, D. C. 20505

Washington, D. C. 20505

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

You may recall that Dick Hottelet wrote you back in February with an invitation to join ARTNA for an off-the-record luncheon discussion sometime this spring.

In your reply to Dick's letter, you promised to find some time, about now. We do have a date or two open in May and would like very much to schedule you then. I would suggest the mid-week period, either the weeks of May 17 or 24, or the first week in June. In other words, pending our ability to clear the Century Club any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday in those weeks.

I hope to hear from you as soon as possible on this matter.

Let me take this opportunity to extend you a belated best wishes in your new capacity.

Sincerely.

Mitchell Krauss

President

MK/lsk

April 21, 1976

Mr. George Bush

cc: Pam Rabin, Dick Hottelet

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010007/45~

Executive Registry

February 20, 1976

ORGI ASSOCIATION RADIO-TelevisiON News Analysts

Pettottelet, Richardo (origunder 2891)

Dear Dick. Thanks for your great letter of February 12th.

I would like to speak to ARTNA, but I need a little time. Could you contact me after a couple of months and I promise to do it. By the time you get this. I will have been in New York three or four different times and I just don't feel I should be going up there in the shortterm future. I'm glad you want me and I promise to do it, but let's get together on a date in the future.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely.

George Bush Director

Mr. Richard C. Hottelet

524 West 57th Street

New York, New York 10019

cc A/DCI

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Executive Registry

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A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. 524 West 57 Street New York, New York 10019 (212) 765-4321

12 February 1976

Hon. George Bush Director of Central Intelligence CIA Maclean, Va. 22101

Dear George,

I would like to invite you, in the name of ARTNA, Association of Radio-Television News Analysts, to invite you to lunch with our group at some convenient time in the near future.

We have such sessions, not infrequently, with people in public life who have something important to say. These are background sessions, not meant to make news, unless our guest desires otherwise - and our record for confidentiality seems more remarkable all the time.

It would be pleasant and profitable for us and, I am sure, not too painful for you; and I hope you will find it possible to accept. Most satisfactory would be if we could zero in on a date two or three weeks hence, but I am sure we could manage with even a week's notice.

Please get in touch with me or with our President, Mitchell Krauss.

Best regards,

Richard C. Hottelet

PS I enclose a list of our membership.

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ASSOCIATION FOR PORT REPORT OF THE LEVISION NEWS ANALYSTS

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HONORARY LIFE MEMBER MAJOR SIR BERKELEY ORMEROD, K.B.E. April 7, 1976

Dear Tom,

Thanks so much for your letter of March 29th.

I am indeed honored to say yes to your request that I join your organization and also that I speak at your first annual convention. I am pleased that you want me.

I hope our paths cross before then. If not, I look forward to seeing you on the 18th of September.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN (Ret.) Association of Naval Aviation, Inc. Box 4124 Pensacola, Florida 32507

Spoke on 18 Sep 76

oved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP26-013/15R0001000 CIATION OF NAVAL

BOX 4124 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA XXXXX 32! (904) 452-2506

29 March 1976

OFFICERS

President

Mr. George Bush

Director

Central Intelligence Agency

McLean, Virginia 22101

Thomas H. Moorer Admiral, USN (Ret) Dear George:

First Vice President & Executive Director M. W. Cagle VADM, USN (Ret)

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Sixth Vice President Charles B. Smiley Captain, USN (Ret)

Director of Development W. B. Barrow Captain, USN (Ret)

Secretary John P. Adams Captain, USN (Ret)

This is a follow-up to our brief conversation during the NATO Awards ceremony at the Pentagon this morning. As background, as you can see from this letterhead, we have recently organized a new Association of Naval Aviation, Inc. ANA is designed to bring together in common purpose and fraternity all sectors and segments of naval aviation, both active and reserve, retired and regular, officer and enlisted, as well as Friends and supporters of naval aviation. It goes without saying that we would be most honored if you choose to be a member of our organization and I cordially invite your participation.

in addition, and of equal importance, I would like to invite you to be the principal speaker at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 18 September 1976, on the occasion of our first annual convention to be held in the Norfolk/Oceana/Virginia Beach area. This, of course, is but a short flight from Washington and your attendance and appearance will make the first year of the organization a tremendous success. I believe you will also enjoy meeting your former compatriots in naval aviation, and of course we would like for you to spend as much time as possible in the Norfolk area where so many of our carriers and modern squadrons are homeported.

We were all unanimous in selecting you as our No. 1 choice for our key speaker and we are looking forward to having you with us both as a member of the Association of Naval Aviation and as the key speaker for our first convention.

Cordially

Thomas H. Moorer

Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.)

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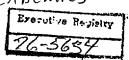
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Association for Social Economics

November 8, 1976

DANNER, PeterL. CAY-01 ACADEMICS

Mr. George Bush, Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505



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REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY EDITOR

William R. Waters DePaul University 2323 North Seminary Chicago, IL 60614 (312) 321-8172 Dear Mr. Bush:

The members of the Association for Social Economics have gone on record at their annual meeting, September 18, 1976 in Atlantic City, in joining with the American Association of University Professors in opposing the practice of the Central Intelligence Agency of covertly using members of the academic community when they are engaged in stuying, consulting and doing research in foreign countries.

The resolution further cites these reasons as bases for opposing such practices: they are a cause of embarrassment to academic people and programs; they betray academic freedom; and they compromise the free search for and exposition of truth.

Sincerely yours,

Peter L. Danner

Secretary-Treasurer
Association for Social Economics

Copy: Joseph Duffey,
General Secretary
American Association of

University Professors

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20505

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UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

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B DEC 1976

(origunder Danner)

Mr. Peter L. Danner Department of Economics Marquette University Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Dear Mr. Danner:

This is in response to your letter of 8 November to our Director, informing him of the views about CIA of the members of the Association for Social Economics.

As Mr. Bush stated in his May letter to William Van Alstyne of the American Association of University Professors,

"The Agency has several kinds of relationships with scholars and scholarly institutions. They include negotiated contracts for scientific research and development, contracts for social science research on the many matters that affect foreign policy, paid and unpaid consultations between scholars and CIA research analysts, contacts with individuals who have travelled abroad, and other similar contacts that help us provide the policymakers of our government with information and assessments of foreign developments."

We seek conscious and voluntary cooperation from people who can help the foreign policy processes of the United States. We do not seek to embarrass your profession, to interfere with or betray academic freedom, or to obstruct the free search for and exposition of truth. We fully appreciate the benefits of professional scholarship, and freely admit to you that both the CIA and the government would be less able to act wisely in foreign policy if scholars felt that they should isolate themselves from government or government from the fruits of scholarship.

In sum, we think our academic relations are strong and that they must be sustained. Our problem is to be certain that the relationship of scholars to CIA is understood on all sides. I hope that this letter is helpful in that way.

Singerely,

Andrew T. Falkiewicz

Assistant to the Director

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STAT

Shareholder Proposal 4:

Andrew W. Duncan, 532 Settlers Landing Road, P.O. Box 548, Hampton, VA 23669 has submitted the following proposal:

"Basis for Motion

"Harvard University has adopted 'guidelines to govern relationships between the Harvard community and the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies' which guidelines 'expressly prohibit . . . the use of faculty members or administrators as secret recruiters or intelligence "operatives".'

"Harvard has 'not extended such restrictions to other institutions that recruit on [its] campus . . .'.

'. . . a large number of professors have been arguing that such guidelines [Harvard's] deprive faculty members of their academic freedom, as well as their constitutional right to associate with whom they please.' (Chronicle of Higher Education, September 5, 1978, p. 9)

"Four other educational institutions have adopted guidelines similar to those of Harvard: Columbia, Florida State University, University of Pennsylvania, and Syracuse University.

"These guidelines

"'... unfairly discriminate against U.S. intelligence organizations and are consciously aimed at inhibiting the freedom of choice and right to privacy of faculty and staff who may wish to provide individual assistance to the U.S. Government.' (CIA letter of 24 October 1979)

"MOTION"

"RESOLVED, That the shareholders recommend that our corporation, its subsidiaries, affiliates, and agents make no contributions to schools which to the knowledge of the President, a Vice President, or the Secretary of our corporation, or its subsidiaries, affiliates and agents, restricts or attempts to restrict contacts between any intelligence agency of the United States and

members of the academic community of such educational institutions, except for employee matching gifts."

The supporting statement by the proponent is:

"This motion does not ask you to do anything FOR your country. It only asks you to vote for withholding contributions from the few schools which are obstructing our nation's defense effort, thus providing more for the numerous schools which are cooperating.

"When you read the company's statement of opposition, think how this would sound to your child or grandchild, who looks up to you for your wisdom, your integrity, your loving concern for his safety.

"The question presented here is a question of conscience. It involves each individual's concept of his duty and loyalty to his country. It should be decided by each individual, not by the corporate conscience.

"Vote your own conscience; VOTE YES."

Your Directors recommend a vote against the above proposal.

Your Directors believe that it would not be appropriate for the Company to withhold contributions from educational institutions which adopt guidelines with respect to faculty relationships with United States in-Whether association with intelligence agencies. telligence activities is consistent with the spirit of free inquiry which is the university's basic mission is a legitimate and serious question that the universities themselves should be permitted to examine without fear of economic sanctions. The Directors therefore recommend a vote AGAINST this proposal.

Shareholder Proposal 5:

The Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), 475 Riverside Drive, Room 366, New York, NY 10015, coordinated the submission of the following proposal on behalf of 15 organizations (names and addresses are available from the Secretary of the

A.T.&T. Describes Policy on Releasing

Unlisted Numbers to Government Agencies

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company as a matter of national policy, recommends that its member companies release unlisted telephone numbers to law enforcement agencies or other governmental units that have subpoena power. The policy does not require that affiliates insist on subpoenas.

The policy, described by the company as "long standing," has never been articulated to subscribers who request that their numbers not be published, a compa-

ny spokesman said yesterday.

The policy came to light after complaints over the weekend by Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of Manhattan, that the New York Telephone Company provides unlisted telephone numbers on demand to almost 50 Federal, State and local agencies, ranging from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency to the city's Taxi and Limousine Commission.
"We treat the information as confiden-

tial as far as we're concerned, and we only release it under valid legal process,"

said the spokesman, Donald Raymond.

The company defines "valid legal process" as subpoenas, search warrants, administrative summonses and "lawful demand," Mr. Raymond said. It is under the "lawful demand" provision that most of the telephone numbers are provided, he added.

Generally, we recommend that companies ask for a valid legal process such as a subpoena" Mr. Raymond continued, "or if the agency has a law enforcement function, they will ask that they get a letter from [the agency] on their stationery, signed by the head of the agency or an official of the agency."

Mr. Raymond said that the tariffs regulating telephone company activities require that unpublished telephone numbers not be listed in the directory and not be given out by operators. But he said that giving an unlisted telephone number to a government agency is not prohibited.

I t is not known how man yof the Bell System's 23 affiliated companies follow its guidelines on unlisted numbers.

According to telephone company figures, about 12 percent of the nation's residential numbers, and about 25 percent of those in New York City, are unpublished.

In New York City, Michael Clendenin, assistant vice president for public affairs of New York Telephone, said the compa-

"It's never been an issue before," he said. "But it is a suitable subject for Congressional discussion. If the Congress ground rules, we'll certainly comply with

He said the company required a letter of confirmation from an agency requesting an unpublished number, and that such letters were kept on file for six months. He added that the company would advise customers with unpublished numbers, at their request, what agencies had obtained their numbers in the previous six months.

Mrs. Abzug, a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination in New York. based her criticism of the company's policy on research by the House Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, of which she is chairman...

"It is shocking that the privacy of customers receives so little consideration," she said, "and it is truly adding insure to injury to charge millions of dollars a year for supposedly keeping these numbers unlisted."

A spokesman for the subcommittee, which is part of the House Committee on Government Operations, said yester. day that it had requested a copy of the policies of A.T.&T. and General Telephone and Electronics, and expected to report on its findings later this week.

A spokesman for General Telephone did not respond to a request from The New York Times for its policy yesterday.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R0001000100010001-54-67 Vulnerable to Eavesdropping

By Ronald Kessler Washington Post Staff Writer

A new telephone that American Telephone & Telegraphi Co. will introduce nationwide has special lights that can be used to transmit telephone and room converstions to an outside listener, a nationally recognized wiretap expert says.

Martin L. Kaiser, who has been a supplier of wiretaps and bugs to the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, and Army intelligence units, says the new bugging technique will become possible when AT&T begins using the special lights rather than conventional light bulbs to indicate that a line is in use on a multiline telephone.

These telephone - called key sets and Call-Directorswill come equipped with the new lights within five years, AT&T spokesman Conrad Pooge said. Some will have hem within a year, he added.

Kaiser, who manufactures ooth bugging and de-bugging levices, said in a interview in nis Timonium, Md., plant that relatively simple modificaion turns the phones into ugs that transmit voices hrough the lights to any point ithin sight of the installation.

Because the light-bugs operate on telephone current, they will transmit indefinitely, Kaier said. And because they ransmit through light waves ather than radio waves or wires used by conventional ugs, the new devices are nore difficult to detect durde-bugging operations nan other devices, he said.

Kaiser said the key to the ew technique is a new kind f light source called a light mitting diode (LED).

By modulating, or adjusting, ge light emissions to conorm with sound wave freuencies, LEDs can be used as ansmitters, experts agree.

AT&T plans to switch to EDs because they last indefitely, cutting down on repair Ils made to replace indicator. ghts, AT&T spokesman Poge said.

He said AT&T was not previously aware that the new phones could be bugged through the LEDs, but he said no consideration is being given to changing plans to introduce them.

"We will look for it (LED bugs) when asked to check for wiretaps by customers," he said.

A spokesman for Bell Laboratories, the research arms of AT&T, at first denied LEDs can be used for bugging. *.

with techniques already avail-

Other experts said the LED bugs would be about as easy to install as currently used bugs.

Bickle and Kaiser pointed out that LEDs cannot transmit normal room lighting, he said. through drapes or blinds. Bickle also said that rain or snow would reduce transmission quality.

Conversion of the new phones to bugging devices would require movement of several wires and installation of an electronic component the size of a pinhead within the telephone, Kaiser said. He said the cost would be less than \$15 per bug.

Installation of another LED your telephone." the size of a pinhead on the ceiling above the telephone could beam the bugged signals through any window to a listening post outside, he said.

The listening post could be an apartment house across the street, a telephone pole or a sign some distance away, he added. The listening post must, however, have an unobstructed view of the location being bugged.

Kaiser said he has moni-

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Another wiretap expert, Allan D. Bell, president of Dektor Counterintelligence and Security Inc. in Springfield, Va., said he has tested an LED bug in daylight over a distance of about 65 yards.

Bell, a former Army intelligence wiretapper who is a competitor of Kaiser, said he would generally prefer to use The spokesman, David P. other bugging techniques. But Bickle, later said they could be said their installation on be used for bugging but would telephones expands the arsebe "impractical" compared nal of techniques available to wiretappers.

> But he said the lights can be modified to transmit room voices at all times by lowering their intensity and keeping them on. The fact that they are on cannot be detected in

> A good bug, Kaiser said, must be difficult to detect. "You have the advantage with LEDs that a de-bugging expert is not going to be looking for light signals," he said.

> Ву normal wiretapping standards, he said, LEDs are relatively easy to install. When the telephone company issues its new telephone sets. he said, "The bugs will come as standard equipment with

tored an LED bug he installed for test purposes from half a mile away.

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WASHINGTON POST

21 FEB 1975 Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R09010001-57 7

Documents Sought in Antitrust Suit

U.S. Told to Retain All

Joseph C. Waddy yesterday or stroys documents that might are the direct result of the dered nearly 200 government fall into the subpoenaed cateagencies to hold onto any documents relating to telecommulopposed requests by AT&T case, Waddy's order will last nications systems or dealings that the agencies hold unto at least until he decides between the government and the material, claiming that whether or not the Justice De-Telegraph Co.

the request of AT&T, which is -ranging from the White Justice Department attorits normal course of business, the telephone company's struc- cies about the order.

gories.

The Justice Department had the American Telephone & only the Justice Department partment actually must turn was a party to the suit. But over all of the subpoenaed recommendation of the suppoenaed recommendation of the suppoenaed recommendation. Waddy signed the order at Waddy ordered other agencies ords to AT&T.

government's own policies.

According to lawyers in the

being sued by the government House to the Central Intellineys said they had no way of in a massive antitrust action, gence Agency to the Postal estimating the amount of doc-AT&T attorneys said that the Service—to comply as well. documents have been subpoendated as a result of the judge's ornaed as evidence in the litigation are necessary in its attempts der, and were taking steps last tion, and pointed out that, in to prove the extent to which night to notify various agen-

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BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE 7 January 1979

Townley, Michael
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murder pla ernat

By Jeff Stein Pacific News Service



ASHINGTON, D.C. --Threats to the judge and prosecutor and reports of terrified prosecution witnesses - all leading

to what FBI agents call unprecedented security precautions - are marking preparations for a trial opening here Tuesday of four men for the murder of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier.

The prosecution is expected to present 70 witnesses who will unravel the background and planning for the murder plot, which is said to have originated within the inner circles of the Chilean military government headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The lead-off witness is expected to be Michael Moffitt, 27, a colleague of Lete lier's at the Institute for Policy Studies, who was riding in Letelier's car on Sept. 21, 1976, when a bomb attached to its undercarriage exploded, taking the life of Moffitt's wife Ronnie as well as Lete The street of the street of the

Moffitt will tell the jury of 12 men and women from the District of Columbia. how he and his wife, married only four months, borrowed Letelier's car the night: before the assassination because their own was not working. They picked up Letelier on the morning of Sept. 21 at his home in suburban Bethesda, Md., and began the 20-minute drive to tragedy in the Dupont Circle area of the city

According to FBI agents ivestigating the case, the powerful plastique charge had been attached to the Letelier car two days earlier by an agent of the Chilean secret police, an American expatriate by the name of Michael Vernon Townley

Townley was arrested and turned over to US authorities in Chile last April after photos of him appeared in a Santiago newspaper. In Washington, he quickly confessed to carrying out the plot with a team of right-wing Cuban exile terrorists: he had recruited, and entered a guilty plea in exchange for a reduced sentence.

Investigative sources say that Townley has told them Appred decripe the Elease 2004/10/13. CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 bans to kill Leteller on the morning of Sept. 20 just over the city line in suburhan Bethesda, Md. as Letelier drove to

(originales Letelies) Instead, the Cubans reportedly fail to pick up Letelier's car from their stal out point, the parking lot of a Roy Rogers sandwich shop in Bethesda that morning. The next day, however, they caught up to Letelier as he and the Moffitts drove through the fashionable Embassy Row section of Washington. The bomb was set off by remote control radio.

and the sound of water dripping on a hot wire," Moffitt recalled, "and then saw a flash." The powerful explosion ripped up from under Letelier's seat, instantly killing him. A sliver of metal pierced Ronni Moffitt's throat, fatally wounding her.

.Twenty months later, after an exhaustive investigation ranging across four continents and involving the cooperation of at least five agencies of the US government, eight persons were indicted in the murders.

Chief among them was Manuel Contreras, head of Chile's secret police (DINA) at the time of the murders, and two other senior secret police officers. So far, Chilean authorities have refused to hand them over to stand trial here.

Three of the Cubans indicted in the alleged plot, members of the militantly anticommunist, New Jersey-based Cuban Nationalist Movement, have been arrested and will stand trial. Two more Cubans have been indicted but remain at large. ...

Government testimony in the first stages of the trial will attempt to map outthe orgins of the murder plot in Santiago in the summer of 1976, the assignment of the mission to Townley, the recruitment of the Cubans, and the surveillance of Letelier's movements around Washington by additional agents of the Chilean secret police.

Much of the government's case will depend on Michael Townley, the son of a Ford Motor Company executive, who lived in Chile for most of his 35 years. During the tenure of the socialist Allende government from 1970 to '73, Townley participated in underground terrorist activities with an extreme right-wing anti-Allende organization called "Fatherland

ile circles in Miami during a sauce stay there in 1973, he was selected for the Letelier murder mission. The Cubans were recruited, according to Townley and other potential witnesses, with offers of

an exchange for Chilean aid for their campaign against Fidel Castro.

Although most Cuban exile groups have entered into a new era of friendliness with Castro over the recent release of political prisoners, some groups have maintained a hostile stance. In Miami recently, the airwaves have been filled with appeals for defense funds for the Cubans indicted in the Letelier case.

For the past few months, the Cubans' defense team has sought to pry loose any evidence of CIA complicity in the Letelier case, apparently hoping to force the government to retreat from its charges on national security grounds.

So far, CIA affidavits have revealed only that the CIA had contact with Townley on at least three occasions, and at one point, expressed an interest in recruiting him as an agent.

On Nov. 25, 1970, Townley called up the CIA's Miami field office "to offer his services to the agency," one affidavit

The following February, "preliminary security approval" was granted "to use Mr. Townley in an operational capacity," but according to another affidavit, "subsequent efforts to re-establish contacts ... in 1971 were unsuccessful, and on Dec. 21, 1971, the Office of Security was informed there was no longer any operational interest in Mr. Townley."

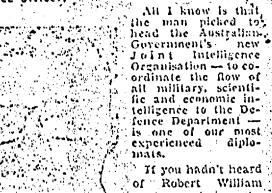
In June 1973, Townley again called the Miami CIA office "to notify agency of his presence in the US in the event it desired to debrief him. He claimed while in Chile he had tried unsuccessfully to contact CIA," the affidavit states.

"On 18 June 1973, Mr. Townley again telephoned the overt agency representative in Miami. He was told that the agency had no questions for him, but would be

Org. 1 Anotralian Security Intellia ence Organization

From E. W. TIPPING [ASHINGTON, Tues. - Short stocky, aliable Bob Furlonger, our No. 2 man at the Australian Embassy in Washington, is the last person you'd pick as a CIA type.

But, how do you pick a skilled intelligence officer?



of "Robert William Furlanger before the announcement of his new appointment last well. that's. week. easy enough to understand.



Bob Furionger spent most of his time abroad since he joured the External Affairs. Department at the end of World War II.

He has represented Anatralia in London, with the Hague, Jaharta, Singapore, Karachi, Nigeria, Geneva where he was Austra-lian Consul-General Niceria. Han and permanent Repre-active to the Euro-pean Office of the Un-ted Nations from 1951 to 1974—and has been Minister at the Embas-sy here for the past 3%

Everybody of any account in Washington knows the always accessible hob Furlonger, one of the best mixers in the diplomatic business.

He was inclined to laugh when I asked him if his new appointment as director

pointment as director and ment's decision to set up the rather hush-

hush Joint Intelligence Organization — meant that Carberra had decided to start an Australian equivalent of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

"Hardly," said Blob Funonscie.

be doing some of the be coing some of the same sort of work as the CIA although, of course, we won't have the same powers, or anything like the money the Americans are prepared to spend on acquiring intelligence information. information.

Separate from the ASIO'

He made it clear that the new organisation would work separately from the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, directed by Sir Charles Spry. "Although" he said. "there will doubtless be directed some contacts between the two bodies.

The general idea was to set the Service intel-hience officers and the people supplying refen-tific and economic in-formation together, in Joint. Intelligence bureau, which would have two main functions:

- O To supply basic in-telligence for holing the civillan and mills tary sides of the Gove ernment.
- O To keep the Defence Department and the Cablust informed en multers of current ·intelligence.

Has Mr Furlanger had ony experience in intelligence work?

"As a diplomat, I suppose I've had a certain amount," he said, going on to explain that the embassies would be an important source of information. for the JIO.

O'Mr R. W. Furlanger

Executive Registry

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

GRGI AAUP

June 1, 1976

Mr. George Bush Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush,

I write as a member of the National Council of the American Association of University Professors and because I have been reading correspondence between its President, William Van Alstyne, and you. Van Alstyne's letter of May 24 ends by referring to a panel discussion on June 25 at the annual meeting on the CIA and FBI covert activities on campuses. I have been assigned the task of appearing on that panel.

Your good letter to Van Alstyne of May 11 would, I think, satisfy a great many of us, but obviously Mr. Van Alstyne puts more faith in the generalities of the Church Committee's report than upon your forthright comments. I note that you offer to meet with Mr. Van Alstyne, and I do hope that you will pursue this, despite his rebuff.

I deeply believe that your Agency must profit from the competence of the American academic community, and I write simply to express my sympathy and to state that not all officers in the AAUP necessarily agree with its President.

Sincerely,

Gordon B. Baldwin

Counselor on International Law

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ACTIVE 20-30 CLUB OF MARIN
P. O. BOX 687
NOVATO, CA 94947

November 9, 1976

Mr. Andrew Falkiewizz Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Sir:

The Active 20-30 Club is an International Concern which consists of young business and professional men whose aim is to help the underprivileged children of the community.

Our chapter has recently been chartered here in Marin County, and we are looking continuously for interesting and informative speakers to address our meetings.

To this end, we called the CIA Office who advised that we should contact you for authorization. We therefore, respectfully request permission to obtain a local agent to address one of our luncheon meetings.

We thank you for your anticipated consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Trever J Kiches

First Vice President

STAT

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STAT

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CLA 4 TO OI MKULTRA

CIA Funded 1956 Research For Hypertension Remedy

By Bill Richards and John Jacobs

Washington Post Staff Writers

The Central Intelligence Agency secretly spent nearly \$3,900 in 1956 on dog research at the University of Maryland to develop a drug to alleviate human hypertension, according to documents released to the school yesterday by the agency.

Dr. John Krantz, a former head of the university's pharmacology department who got the money, said he was never told the funds came from the CIA. A research colleague at the school suggested he apply for the funds, Krantz said, and he received the money from the Geschikter Fund for Medical Research, a frequent covert conduit for money used in the CIA's mind control experiments during the 1950s and 1960s known as Proiect MK-ULTRA.

"I took a dim view of the whole Geschikter operation then," said Krantz, who is retired, "and I take an even dimmer view now."

Krantz, who lives near Baltimore, said he met with Charles F. Geschikter, founder of the fund, during discussions on the project and found him "a superficial scientist." Geschikter ran a cancer research program at Georgetown University and also administered the fund with money from private philanthropic sources and from the CIA.

Geschikter has been unavailable for comment since information about MK-ULTRA was made public by the CIA

earlier this month.

The documents on the hypertension experiment were turned over to University of Maryland officials yesterday. The school was one of about 80 notified in the past week by the CIA that they were part of MK-ULTRA either with or without their knowledge.

The hypertension experiment at Maryland was among "special studies embracing pharmacological testing and evaluation of drugs of interest to TSD [the CIA's technical services division]," according to the documents,

Specifically, they noted the experiment dealt with "the effect on blood vessels of the camphoric acid derivatives," the documents said. The fragmentary records released to the university give no indication of what use the intelligence agency made of the information.

Maryland is the first institution among those which were part of MK-ULTRA to receive documents from the CIA. A university spokesman said yesterday that he was told by CIA officials that the dog experiment was the only part of the program conducted there.

Several other schools, including Georgetown, George Washington and Harvard, have said they were also part of the program and have requested additional information from the CIA.

Documents obtained by The Washington Post reveal that senior directors of the National Institute of Men-tal Health "probably" knew that the CIA funneled money to the institute to administer LSD and other drugs to federal prisoners at Lexington, Ky.

It has been reported that drug addicts at the Addiction Research Center in Lexington were given drugs as rewards for taking part in CIA experiments. The CIA supplied \$300,000 through the Office of Naval Research between 1954 and 1962 to pay for the and the second second experiments.

An October, 1975, report on involve ment in LSD testing by the Alcohol, 1 Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, which includes NIMH, said knowledge of the source of funds was limited to senior staff members at the Addiction Research Center and "was probably discussed with the NIMH scientific directors."

The report said that Dr. Harris Isbell, then director of the center, was approached by Sidney Gottlieb, the CIA man in charge of MK-ULTRA, who told him that his research with-LSD "was important to national interests." The report goes on to say that "without specifying a precise interest on the part of the CIA, Mr. Gottlieb stated that the CIA would provide money to continue these studies."

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Research Centar (Lexington)

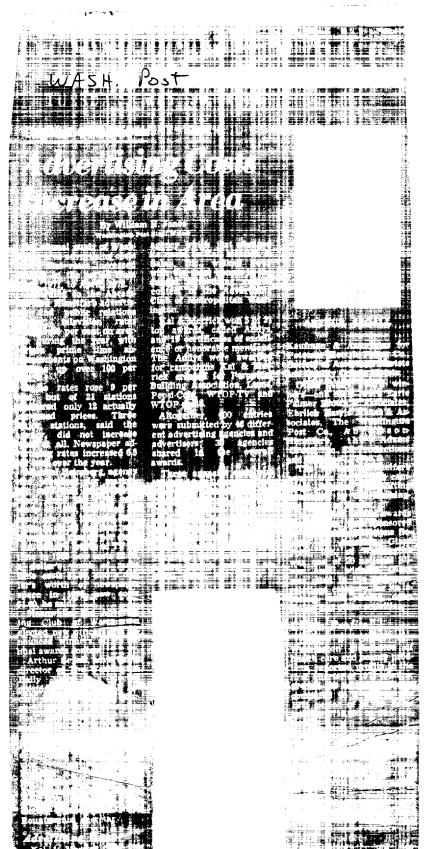
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ORg 1 Adverstising Club of Metropolitan Washington



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Phonebook & Information: Advertising Club of Washington

1106 Vt. Av NW

785-1111 1771

City Directory: Adversising Club of Metropolitan Washington Inc.

1401 K St NW. (Tower Bldg)

#347-3700

Rm 236

Exec Secy - Laurea J. Renshaw

(no listing phonebook or Infromation)

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TNSTITUTE

★he groups who have found offices in the building have mostly been liberal, though in the last presidential election an organization supporting Wallace rented office space on the tenth floor, and some tenants wonder if the D.C. Police or other undercover agencies did have offices in the building during the late sixties to monitor the many peace organizations that had offices here.

Manager Gordon English remembers that in the 1970 May Day Demonstrations, the Secret Service climbed onto his roof and used it as a command point. "There was a man and a woman and they had walkie-talkies. I demanded that they leave, but they wouldn't."

Tenants on the top floors, during the time Dupont Circle was the rallying point for anti-war demonstrations, recall men they suspected of being CIA flashing I.D.s at them and then filming the marches from the windows. "They were always polite," one woman said, "and they thanked us and closed the door when they left."

The only alleged connection between the CIA and the building was through the African American Institute which had offices from 1959 to 1972.

Gordon English, who's always pleased and surprised when tenants remodel their offices—"If you're non-profit, you've got to look non-profit" -said the African American Institute spent \$30,000 remodeling and wood-paneling their suite.

When newspaper stories revealed that the CIA was one of the AAl's secret sources of funds, the organization moved out, leaving behind their remodeling and wood paneling, and by accident, a tape recording of their last staff meeting at which one of the directors explained how the African American Institute became involved with the CIA. "We discovered it in a desk drawer," said the new tenants. "It was sad, listening to his defense."

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Admiral Turner

ADVERTISING COUNCIL: DCI ADDRESS TO COUNCIL

INCLUDING Q&A

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

DIRECTOR STANSFIELD TURNER: We're very pleased to have you with us here this evening. We're very pleased that you're this interested in the state of American intelligence. If there's one conviction that we all have here, it is that it takes the support of the populace of this country for any governmental institution like this to flourish. And we're pleased, because of your important role in informing the country in many ways, that you're interested in hearing about what we are doing.

And I'd like to talk about a few of the trends in American intelligence, in part because one of those trends I think is a direct and increasing interface with the American business community, with which you, of course, have so much contact. There's been a symbiotic, a friendly, a traditional relationship between our American intelligence agencies and the American business community for many years. It's been a very useful and most proper flow of information from the business community to us. We never want to go out and use expensive, risky, clandestine means of collecting information when it's available within the American body. And so we're very grateful when business will share some of their overseas experience with us when it's applicable and do it in, as I say, a quite proper way.

But there're been changes. There're trends in the way we are doing intelligence and in what we are doing today which are opening up possibilities for us to help make this a more reciprocal relationship, one in which the product of our efforts can be of use to the American businessman, we hope.

Let me explain why I believe this. If you look back to when we first organized thirty-one years ago a Central Intelligence activity in our country, the primary product that we were concerned with was information about Soviet military activity. If you look today at what the product of your intelligence community should be, I think it's apparent to all of you that while the Soviet's military element is a very

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important one, it is not as dominant today as it was thirty years ago, when we were thirty years ago the leading economic power of the world and certainly the dominant political power, as well, of course, possessing vast military superiority.

Over these intervening years, we have been required to develop interlocking relationships, contacts on the economic and political spheres with many, many more countries than the Soviet Union. And most of those contacts are much more active, much more important to us today than they were when we held such a dominant position on the world scene. As a result, we in the intelligence business are doing a great deal more in both political and economic intelligence today than we did in the past. We're very concerned at the economic growth rates of countries like Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, because those growth rates have an impact on you and me and our dollar and our pocketbooks and our taxes.

We're interested in how much grain the Soviets are going to produce next year. Like last year 194 million tons, or the year before 223 million: the difference affects us, as you remember of the Great Grain Robery of 1973 when they entered the market unexpectedly because they had a shortfall. We're interested in the world energy situation, because we happen to believe constrictions in energy in four or five years are likely to force a slowdown of economic growth around the world, let alone force an increase in the price of energy which will be reflected in your life and mine on a daily basis.

So today we have to look at these other aspects of our relationships with the rest of the world. And in recent years we've had to get into such esoteric fields as antiterrorism and how can we help combat international terrorism, how can we find out what their plans and intentions are and thwart ilnternational terrorist activity or help protect people who are going to be subjected to it. And how can we combat international drug trafficking and try to help supress it from the source, and certainly from importation into our country, without our getting into the law enforcement end of it, but getting into the intelligence end of helping the country defend itself by knowing what's going on in those areas.

These are new. They're demanding challenges to us. I don't want to in any way suggest that being well aware of Soviet military activity is not number one on our list. It's got to be. It's the number one threat to our country, and we've got to continue to give it top priority. What I'm suggesting to you is we're having to expand; we're having to develop new areas of expertise, new talents, new methods of analysis, new methods of collecting intelligence in order to satisfy these other critical needs for our country.

Because we're in greater economic analysis, I think we

have greater opportunities to be of benefit to the American business community. And that relates to one of the other trends that I'd like to discuss with you, and that's a trend toward greater openness in American intelligence today. As I'm sure you're aware and would expect, our intelligence, as most in the world, has always operated on the basis of maximum secrecy and minimum disclosure. I happen to think that's an inappropriate policy for intelligence in the United States today. I happen to think that after the years of exposure that we've had of criticism and bad press over the last three of four years, the American public deserves to know more about what we are doing and why. And as I said at the beginning, only if we have that understanding can we expect to survive as an institution of our country.

The country accepted us on faith for about twenty-five years. Since the inquiries, since the criticisms, that's not the case. And therefore, we must come forward and justify our existence and show you a return on your tax dollar.

How are we doing that? We're responding more forthrightly when asked inquiries from the media within the limits of necessary secrecy that I'll talk about in a bit. We're attending conferences. We're asking you to join us here, and we're speaking more. And we're also publishing more. And let me explain how we do that. We're publishing more that I think will be of value to you as citizens and, in particular, to the American businessman. When we do a study, having got a lot of intelligence date gathered and sifted it out and sorted it and tried to put the pieces together and come to some useful conclusion for our national policy-makers, we look at it and we say if we took two things out of this, could we publish this and make it public. The first thing is how we got some of the information, because if you disclose that, you may never get it again. Secondly, information which gives our President, our Congress unique advantages in makign decisions, because they know this and other people don't know that they know.

If we take those two things out and then say to ourselves that there's still enough information here that's meaningful and useful that it will add to the quality of American debate on this topic, we publish it.

Twenty minutes ago I was in a meeting on a new forecast of the Soviet economy in the next decade and which way it's going to go. We published one just last year, and in that one we said we see several factors that are going to constrict economic growth to the Soviet Union. And that's going to impact on American business, because they're not going to have the foreign exchange to enter the market for our products. We've just revisited that, and, as I say, a few minutes ago, I put a general approval on the study that we've re-done and said how long before we can

take it from its present classified form into an unclassified one. And they said a couple of weeks. And we'll then publish it, hope that it will be helpful to others. You may remember that with some controversy a year ago April, we published a world energy prospect. This was a study that had been underway for a year and a half around here. We think it's a very important one; it's a controversial one. Not everybody agrees with us. What we've really said is not what's been reported sometimes. What we said is we think in the next seven, eight years the world -- the world would not be able to get as much energy out of the ground, as much oil, as it would like to consume. Not that the oil isn't down there, but that between now and about 1985 we're not going to be able to get it out or find alternatives at a rapid enough pace, like nuclear or solar or other energy, to satisfy our overall need. And therefore, energy will very likely be a constraint on economic activity sometime between now and 1985, or thereabouts.

We published that. It was controversial. We hope it helped to focus debate on an important issue. And the controversy, in turn, fed back to us. It sharpens us. It keeps us on our toes. And it helps us, as we listen to the criticism, say "Where should we focus our intelligence collection effort over the next four or five years to see whether it's going the way we thought or the way somebody else thought." So it's useful in both directions. We've revisited that study. We will re-publish it shortly, and generally our conclusions have not changed substantially in the past year.

We published studies on international terrorism and the impact they will have on American business, and unfortunately we are predicting that we see no pressures, no trend to lead us to believe that there's going to be a substantial decline in this unfortunate activity.

Now let me not overstate the case. There's no way we can be completely open. We're an intelligence organization, and much of what we do cannot be done if it's not done in secret. Much of what we learn and analyze is of no value to our decision markers if it's simply broadcast on the street. And there are lots of problems in our country today with respect to keeping as much secret as we absolutely need to have secret in order to conduct a useful and a fruitful intelligence activity.

One threat is just, pure and simple, espionage. We've had a number of cases of important industrial espionage. I guess "important" wasn't a very good choice of words. But catastrophic industrial espionage in recent years. And industrial espionage is the primary focus of the Soviet Union today, sometimes in the military intelligence spheres, but

also in the plain industrial processes and techniques which the Soviets are trying to gain and emulate. We believe that there's more attention needed in American industry to preventing this. And we're working hard with industry to move in that direction.

But a second real problem is that of leaks, many of which, I'm afraid, come out of the government, not out of industry. And these are a very serious problem also, and we're working on it in many different ways. But it's not an easy one, as I'm sure you appreciate. But some of the leaks that we've had in recent months have been of very serious import to our credibility as an intelligence agency for our country and our ability to continue collecting information, either by working with other human beings around the world who are beginning to lose faith in us if we can't keep secret our relationships with people like themselves, or by our technical means of collecting information, almost any one of which has a countermeasure if people think about it and work on it enough. When you start exposing how you go about doing these things, the countermeasures appear, and they appear very rapidly.

Now some people feel that there may be a contradiction between a trend towards greater openness and an emphasis on greater withholding of our necessary secrets. I don't happen to think there is. I happen to think one of the greatest threats to secrecy in our country today is a lack of respect for the secret label on a document. There are too many secrets. Churchill once said when everything is secret, nothing is secret. And we've come too close to that in fact.

So by attempting to declassify and publish, make available to the public as much as we can within the limits I have described to you, we hope to reduce the amount of classified information and garner greater respect for that which remains and hope thereby to tighten the noise around the true secrets. After all, some of these rogues who've gone off and written books or given interviews or appeared on TV and covered information that they should not have have really done so, in large measure, as a lack of respect, a lack of understanding and appreciation of the importance of the information that they were giving away. And we've come to a time in our country where we've given too much credence, too much respect to those people who have socalled blown whistles, and whatnot. And one does not want to denigrate the importance of contributions like Woodward and Bernstein's to our society. But if we don't find the proper balance sometime soon so that every individual doesn't feel that it's his province to decide what should be classified and what should be unclassified for our country, all 215,000,000 of us, that's pure chaos. And I think it's about time that we restored a modicum of trust and confidence in the elected

and appointed officials who make these decisions on what can be released and what must be withheld from the public.

But I'm not asking or suggesting that the public simply take us on faith. I'm suggesting to you that still another trend in American intelligence today is a greater oversight process. Now, there's a contradiction in having public oversight and having any degree of secrecy. So what we are evolving in this country -- and it's an exciting period and process -- is what I call surrogate public oversight. And the surrogates for the public are numerous.

First, there's the President and Vice President, who today take a very keen interest in intelligence, not only in the product, but in the process and how we're going about it. I meet with the President once a week and explain to him what we're doing, answer his questions and assure that he is well and thoroughly informed on what we are doing that would be of a concern and interest to him.

Another surrogate is one that he has appointed, the Intelligence Oversight Board, three gentlemen, former Governor Scranton former Senator Gore, Mr. Tom Farmer of this city, who report only to the President, and they work only on questions of legality and propriety of intelligence activities. If this scoundrel Herb, or any of these other people around here think I'm doing something wrong, they write to or communicate with the Intelligence Oversight Board; don't have to go through me. And that board investigates it, reports only to the President what they think happened and what should be done.

Perhaps the most important oversight process that has been established in recent months has been the two committees of the Congress, one in the Senate, one in the House of Representatives, each to oversee the intelligence process. And I think they're doing a splendid job. They keep us on our toes. They keep us up there telling them what's going on, reporting to them, and we're finding the right balance. But it's going to take time to settle it out between that degree of oversight which will give them a check, a control, which will give me a sense of relationship to the American public and what it understands and what it wants and expects from us, and what at the same time will not provide such a large forum for discussing all these very sensitive issues that we end up with too many leaks.

We're going through this process today of establishing a relationship with our oversight bodies. I can't tell you that it's working perfectly or that it's going to work as perfectly as we hope it will. I'm confident. I'm optimistic, but it's going to take a year or two, perhaps a little longer

to really iron it out and to see to it that we don't end up with intelligence by timidity because we're worried about leaks or we're worried about too much oversight, but that we do end up with that proper balance of control, that proper balance of oversight that will reflect the American values.

The President, as Herb mentioned in his remarks in early February, signed a new order reorganizing the intelligence community and somewhat strengthening my authorities as the Director of Central Intelligence -- that's the role in which I am empowered to coordinate all of the intelligence activities, not just those of the agency, the Central Intelligence Agency. And his objective here was to move in the direction of these trends that I've been describing to For instance, he gave me new authority to manage the budgets of all of the intelligence activities, whether they're resident in the Department of Defense or the Central Intelligence Agency, or elsewhere. And that's been very helpful in bringing this community together. He gave me authority to dovetail the analytic effort of the intelligence community. That's very important, and there is a very important and fine distinction here, because we do two things in intelligence: we collect information and we analyze it.

Now in analyzing it, you want to be very careful that you let divergent views come forward, because when you're pulling all these diverse, miniscule pieces together into a puzzle, it's not always exactly clear what the picture is going to say, and different people interpret it differently. So in strengthening my Director of Central Intelligence authorities here, the President has been very careful that we maintain an independent analytic capability in the Defense Department and in the State Department, and here at the Central Intelligence Agency. And they work with, but compete with each other, so that we do have different views at all times.

On the other hand, his order also strengthened my authority to control these collection elements, how we go out and get the information. That's expensive; it's risky. We don't want more duplication than we can possibly minimize here. We want to see to it that the effort is well coordinated. We don't want this hand looking to the right, and this one looking to the left, and no one looking down the middle. We don't want somebody collecting on part of the problem and nobody else collecting on the other part. We want to be sure that everything is brought together so that the gaps in what one intelligence collection capability can leave you are filled by another one. So I am now empowered to control all of the collection elements as to what they do day by day.

And finally, the President's new order established a committee of the National Security Council to give me overall

direction as to what our priorities are. It's not we in intelligence who should decide what's most important for the country to know today and tomorrow. It's for the people who are going to use it, the consumers. And that's what this new committee will do.

So with these trends that I am tried to describe to you of greater emphasis on economic and political intelligence, greater openness on the one hand, but a very high concern for keeping secret what must be kept secret on the other, and a more thorough oversight process, I think that the trends in intelligence today are for greater effectivenss for our country. I believe we have the best intelligence service in the world. There's no reason we cannot keep it that way. I assure you that every one of us here is dedicated to doing just that.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

I'd be happy to try to respond to your questions.

General Grunther, you always have a question. How are you tonight, sir? Nice to see you. In the back.

Q: Because of all the sniping that's taken place, I'm very curious about the morale of the organization. I should think it would be a most difficult job for you to recruit and keep high morale with some of these nuts around Washington.

DIRECTOR TURNER: That's a good point and one I appreciate.

Very fortunately, to take the morale thing first -- I mean the recruiting part first, we believe that the recruiting has picked up even through the criticism period in 1974 till now. Recently, as you may have noted, we placed an ad in the New York Times. We got a little publicity out of that. And we got two and a half times as many applicants in the last couple of months as we've had in any spring period in the past.

We recruit on a hundred fifty campuses. We think we're getting very good talent. And I'm impressed by the young men and women I see joining our intelligence organization.

There is no question that we've had years of intense criticism, of being exposed to the public for almost the first time. And then being exposed in a critical way has had a definite impact on morale in our intelligence community. I think we're pulling out of it. And I can only say that the people here are so fine that despite the discouragement that comes from

being criticized and seeing distortions in the press to which you cannot respond frequently, that I have a great faith that they have continued to do their work just as well, and that their morale will return in time.

Let me give you an example. I talked with one of our more senior people the other day. A couple of years ago he had a son in a liberal Eastern college. And you know, his son was miffed that his father worked in the CIA. Now after you've been here twenty or thirty years, that gets to you. It's tough on people when the public attitude is such that what you joined as an honorable profession and what you've dedicated your life to -- and I assure you that the people in this profession -- and I'm a newcomer to it; and I'm not boasting to you at all -- they make as many sacrifices personally in the name of trying to serve their country as do any people in our government.

Q: What are the qualifications you look for in recruiting...?

DIRECTOR TURNER: What are the qualifications for a recruit?

One of the big qualifications is some experience after college. We like to get people who've been out and done most anything for a couple of years. Why? Because those who join our clandestine side, who go overseas and are operators over there, have big responsibilities on their shoulders. And we like somebody who's got just a little extra sense of maturity.

On our analytic side, the people who are open and above board and work here on analyzing the information collected, we have a surprising diversity of intellectual disciplines represented here. Yes, there are a lot of history and English type majors, or political scientists who have broad views on the world political scene. But we have people in psychiatry, biology, chemistry, almost any skill that you go to.

So when young people come to me and say "What should I tell you if I want to join the organization?," I say study what you're good at, because we've got it here in some degree.

Yes, ma'am.

Q: Can you hold out any hope that terrorism, world terrorism will be brought under control?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Any hope that world terrorism will be brought under control? The one small hope or ray of hope that I see is that the intelligence agencies of the world are

cooperating almost wholeheartedly in this one area, not communist versus noncommunist, specifically. But we and all our West European allies, for instance, have a very close and complete exchange of information on this. That's not a big hope, I'm afraid. I think it basically is going to take a stiffening of attitudes in all of our societies. We're talking more about the European one because we get less, and partly because I think our society doesn't want to tolerate that, plus we have to stand up and be counted on the street corner when some of these things happen. I'm not sure that's always the case.

But I'm not able to give you any real big encouragement, I'm afraid.

Q: My question's related to the first one. Doesn't the new -- the various exposures and the layers of oversight make it difficult to develop foreign sources of information...?

DIRECTOR TURNER: The disclosures are very serious in that regard. If we don't close them off, the leaks off so that people overseas have confidence they can work with us -- foreign intelligence agencies, individuals iln countries abroad -- we won't be able to have that kind of capability in four or five years. I'm worried about the long-term impact. It is -- it is a very serious one.

The oversight process I believe will work out to where it is not a risk. Well, any time you tell anybody a secret, it's a risk. But I think we will work out a process, are working out a process with the Congress whereby that oversight can be kept within bounds.

I was up there all last week talking about Cubans in Zaire on a very highly classified basis. There was one leak the first day, and I stood up and complained the next three days, and there hasn't been a leak since. I think this is an educational process. And I have found the Congress cooperative, understanding. You have problems from time to time. But I think it will work itself out. And as I say, it takes some time.

Q: I'd like to ask you, because we're not aware of the industrial sabotage problem, would you give us an example of some of this that we may not have known?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Is the country aware of the industrial espionage problem, and can I give an example.

I'm not sure the country's well aware of it. But in December, 1976, two young men named Bolk (?) and Lee, who worked in a contractor's plant in Los Angeles, a contractor that had a major program with us here in the intelligence world, were ar-

rested. They'd been taking documents out of the plant, shipping them down to Mexico City and transferring them to the Soviet Union there. They were caught in Mexico City and returned to the United States, and they have since both been convicted and sentenced to jail.

Here in Washington, D. C., and the date slips me; it was before I got here, but I think the fall of '76, a former employee of the agency threw a package over the fence around the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street. Fortunately, from what I read of it, the Soviets thought it might be a bomb, so they called for the fire department. [Laughter.] We got our package back and the man in jail.

[Laughter.]

Detente, in my opinion, is a net plus for our country. From an espionage point of view, it's a net minus. We are more open to their coming in here, because still, despite detente, an American walking down the street in Moscow is a much more obvious foreigner than a Soviet walking down the street in Washington.

Q: [Inaudible.]

DIRECTOR TURNER: Well, in response to the first one as to why we may not have taken into account all of the efforts of the Soviet Union to use alternative sources of energy, you have to keep in mind our study talks about between now and 1985. And what we tried to do was project what developments, either in conservation or in greater use of coal, might take place before that time. And we feel that a decline in production of the Soviets' oil fields is going to be greater than these other alternatives can be in that period.

Now, over the longer haul, number one, they've got lots of oil in the ground. And number two, you can convert many more plants to coal, and so on, in that period of time.

Your question on the United States was similar, wasn't

Q: Yes.

DIRECTOR TURNER: As far as the United States was concerned, what we were predicting was based on the conservation laws that were in effect, not taking into account any marked improvements on the President's energy bill, which is still being debated. And we could improve somewhat if we conserve more in the next few years. It was trying to take into account nuclear power plants and other conversions to coal, and so on, that will be coming along. But of course, as you're well aware

in the energy business, the rate of construction of nuclear power plants in our country and in the world is down very precipitately from what had been predicted just three or four or five years ago. The rate of additions of that kind of alternative has slowed markedly. And again, the concern simply was that in this seven year time frame, there wasn't enough potential that could be brought on to the line in a practical way.

Q: What form of redress is there to leaks by members of government, particularly in Congress, and in your opinion is it adequate?

DIRECTOR TURNER: That's a political explosive question. [Laughter.] We have a very antequated espionage law under which the two cases I mentioned were prosecuted. You have to be caught giving it to a foreign power, not leaking it to The Washington Post. I think that's still not a foreign power.

So there is not a good law that applies specifically to that kind of a leak, if it isn't real espionage. When you join the Central Intelligence Agency, you must sign a secrecy agreement that says you will let us check your manuscripts for classified information before they're published. Next week I go to testify in the first case we've taken to court of an individual, a former employee named Snepp who published a book without providing us an opportunity to review it and after expressly promising me himself that he wouldn't so do it. So we asked the Attorney General and he has brought him to court. And the results of that case will in some sense determine how that segment of the government is treated; that is if the case is upheld, and that will strengthen the use of our secrecy agreement as a legal means of enforcing this issue.

Beyond that, it's very difficult for me to say what could best help us next. There're some people who would like to have much tighter legislation. There are problems here with the First Amendment, and all of us respect the need and the right of the press in our country to be free, to be able to get information. I'm personally am concentrating on ways within our government to close the gap by making people more conscious of the problem. Every couple of nights -- well, not that often, but every so often as you walk out of this building, your briefcase is inspected. Conscientious people often take classified material home to work on it. But that just is not acceptable. As much as I' like to get another couple of hours! work out of them, I'm more concerned with the security. And it's not, you know, that that individual is all that likely to do something wrong with it. It's the engendering of an attitude of carelessness or casualness about protecting this information.

So I haven't answered your question very directly. But we're in a major debate within the government as to whether we should try to get additional legislation. We're sort of waiting to see how this first case comes out.

Q: To what extent are you seeking cooperation from those who are civilians who either are assigned overseas for a period of time, or travelling overseas, in carrying out your activities?

DIRECTOR TURNER: We're very -- very much seeking your help and advice. We have a section of the Central Intelligence Agency called the Domestic Collection Division, which is totally open, listed in the phone book in thirty-five cities in our country. We maintain regular relationships with many American corporations. We protect them as sources as much as we try to protect undercover sources overseas. At the same time it's purposely above board and it's not any clandestine type of relationship.

We find this very valuable to us. As I did say earlier, it's just not right to go out and spend money and take risks to get information that is readily available. We have on several occasions been able by simply going to American industry and saying "What's happening here?," to find that Company A was selling twenty-five of something to the Soviet Union, Company B was selling twenty-five more, Company C was selling seventy-five of them, and when you added it all up, you find that it was interesting and alarming whereas any one of the individual statements was not all that significant. It was only because it was our job to go and collate the information that we got it.

And we're very grateful for the cooperation we have from American business.

Q: ... Two or three issues that are on your mind as you look to the future for the next five years?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Well. [Laughter.] What two or three issues are on my mind as I look ahead.

I think that the overall energy and economic issues that the world faces and how we avoid the kind of recession that developed out of the '73-'74 oil price rise. How we make sure we don't, if we did in fact have one, get into a dog-eat-dog contest that drives everybody and their economies down. How you handle the Japanese situation.

We had a lecturer here this afternoom. We have sort of enrichment lectures once in a while here, and you get a distinguished individual in. And they had Professor

Reischauer today talking about Japan. And he said, "You know, what you're telling the Japanese today is the rules have changed." The rules used to be we're all for free trade; we're all for everybody getting out doing his best, every man for himself. That's our basic economic credo in this country. Now we're telling the Japanese "No, no, the rules are you've got to slow down; you're doing too well." And that's really what we're doing. And it's understandable, and it's quite proper, and there're a lot of arguments on both sides of this. But you know, how do you solve that problem? How you get the Japanese to play the game is going to be very critical to all of us.

Secondly, there's just no way you cannot be concerned at the amount of tension and the amount of resources the Soviets are giving to their military posture, coupled with the fact, as demonstrated in recent months, they're finding a new way to employ that military posture. Today they have close to military parity. They have more resources today available to give away, to loan, to use as they've been doing, coupled with a very good military power, the Cubans; coupled with the availability of a high capacity airlift where they can meet other people's needs quickly.

Another one, as I see it, Is that we have the long-term strength. We have the economic wherewithal, we have the technical knowledge to help Third World countries to pull themselves up by the bootstraps. But in the short term, many of them, with unsettled conditions in their countries or on their borders, are looking for and want the military help. We're not as anxious to get into that game, because it isn't the long-term productive thing for them. So we've got to handle the short-term Soviet threat in that kind of a sphere so our long-term forces will come to bear. It's an interesting and difficult problem all around the world.

Those are a couple of things. Is that all right?

[Laughter.]

Q: [Inaudible.]

DIRECTOR TURNER: I'm really not sure I understand your question.

Q: Was there anything startling that you've learned since you came...?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Oh, okay.

Q: Any changes that you'd make.

DIRECTOR TURNER: Well, I've never tried to be a noncontroversial fellow, and I've stirred up some controversy to make some changes here. This is a marvelous organization, but it's got a couple of characteristics that I thought were ripe for change. It's a young organization. It's 31 years old this September. And I think its personnel management system is just getting settled down, because we got a lot of marvelous people in at the beginning and they've been going through the system, but after thirty years they're beginning to leave. And we haven't -- as I said, it's a very operationally oriented group, and, you know, getting the job done was their first thing -- set up all the management personnel management tools that you need here to insure people of a good prospect and a good career when they come in.

So a great deal of my effort and attention has been levied on the personnel situation. I'm told to build for 1988, because if we don't worry about that, we won't be blessed by the quality of people we have now.

I have on one or two occasions found it necessary to combat what I felt was too much of a familial attitude here. This is a relatively small organization, and it's a very tight knit one and a very family oriented one. But we're in the big time, and you can't manage when you have these changes over the last ten or fifteen years in the way you collect intelligence, many more technical, sophisticated systems. You can't manage the old plant in the same way. And sometimes that's tough on the people whose skills are no longer needed. And we've had to do some....

Q: Could you comment on the CIA here vis-a-vis the Russian counterpart?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Yes. The Russian counterpart is called the KGB. It's much larger than we are. They put a tremendous amount of manpower inot it. We will never attempt or want to match them in what we call human intelligence collection, spies that they turn out in great numbers. That's one reason I say we suffer under detente from an intelligence point of view.

From a technical intelligence collection point of view, because of our technical capabilities in this country, we are well ahead of them.

On the third aspect, the first two being ways of collecting intelligence, the third being what I refer to as analyzing and estimating it, I have the conviction that in a free society you can get much better free analysis than you can in a dictatorial society. And I think we'll always stay ahead of them in interpretation of the information collected.

-16-

You can afford in this building to come to a conclusion that President Carter doesn't like. I don't know that you can do that in the KGB under President Brezhnev.

[Laughter.]

Q: [Inaudible.]

DIRECTOR TURNER: Yes. Yes, it's possible. That's, of course, one of the ways they go about it. And we've uncovered that in recent months, that type of activity where an American, a plain traitor to his country, was working in a corporation and passing information on out.

Q: But not a Russian per se.

DIRECTOR TURNER: It's unlikely to be a Russian, per se. That's correct. Or if he is, he's somebody who has come over here with enough savoir faire to disguise himself as not being a Russian. There are some of those around that get into the country somehow and get themselves established as a European or some non-Soviet type.

Q: Is it true that the CIA has an unlimited budget?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Absolutely not.

[Laughter.]

You should be around here when the budget debates go on, right now. And you know, we debate about five more people or very small sums of money comparatively. And our budget is under very close scrutiny by these oversight committees and the appropriation committees of the Congress. Four committees look at our budget, and I can assure you it's as thoroughly scrubbed as any department's budget. It just is not published. But to some extent you have things not thoroughly scrubbed, because not every member of Congress looks at it, though they don't all look at every detail of the Agriculture budget either, I'm sure, or the Justice Department's, or anyone else's.

But the information is available to every member by going to the oversight committees.

Q: Recently we heard that the American Embassy had been bugged in Russia. Is this very prevalent throughout the world? And has it damaged our intelligence effectiveness?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Well, this is very prevalent in Moscow. We had the big seal with its bug in it twenty-five

years ago in our Embassy there. The Soviets gave us this seal, and it had a bug in it. [Laughter.] This is a egregious event where they tunneled under our building, put devices of one sort or another in it. I'm sure that it happens elsewhere, but I think this, as I said, is an egregious case. We have not yet been able to technically determine the extent of the damage. It's a very complex technical issue.

Yes, ma'am.

Q: With the collection and analysis of classified information, do you use outside contacts...?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Yes. We have a balance here, and we're very tightly held down by the Congress as to how much contracting out we do. And you can see their point on the one hand. It's just another way to increase your staff, that you misuse it to just, you know, hire people. If you hire them for a specific task that has, you know, a limited frame and time, that's much more likely, much more useful.

In addition, we have a group of about thirty to thirty-five consultants we keep sort of in the wings. And when we do a major study, we look at the list of them and say "Which are most appropriate to this? Which complement our own in-house talents?" And we ask two, three, four of them to come in for a few days at the beginning, a few days in the middle, and at the end that work with us and make sure that we haven't overlooked some major point. And they're very, very helpful to us. Some are academics. Some are from other areas of life.

Q: Sir, would you care to comment on your assessment of the Soviet long-term interests in the Middle Eastern oil?

DIRECTOR TURNER: The Soviets' long-term interest in Middle Eastern oil? That I think goes back to the czars, not to the Soviet Union even. And they're looking out.

Well, I'm just only going to emphasize that, yes, I think they have a thirst for the warm water, now the oil of the Middle East, but it goes back before oil was ever significant even. And if you take seriously our energy forecasts for the Soviet Union, it means that they've got to be more and more interested in it. Their recent move into Afghanistan -- it's not to an oil nation, but it's moving down into that area, and it has the Iranians very worried.

Q: I have one question, Admiral Turner, maybe the final one, because we appreciate your time. It's been a long, hard day.

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Now that you're moving into this kind of public posture, is Herb properly protected....?

DIRECTOR TURNER: Well, I brought Herb out here at the risk of his life. And he's survived a little more than a year now. And more than that, I'm sure that those of you who know him know what a tremendous person he is, what a very capable person he is. And I believe from all I can see, he's won the hearts and minds of all the people out here too.

Thank you for being with us.

[Applause.]

ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE A1-6

THE NEW YORK TIMES 9 May 1978

Bribe Data Destroyed After Miller Was Questioned, Textron Reports

By The Associated Press.

said today that evidence showing a com- Africair Inc., a company that has done pany unit had made a \$300,000 payment business with the Central Intelligence to sell helicopters in Ghana was de- Agency. A part owner and vice president stroyed the day after G. William Miller of Africair is Marvin L. Evans, who manwas asked about the transaction at his aged a C.I.A. investment company until Senate hearings to be Federal Reserve he retired from the agency in 1973. Bank-

Helicopter, made the disclosure in a docu- aware of their sales agent's connection ment filed with the Securities and Ex- with the C.I.A. when the staff investigachange Commission. Mr. Miller is for tion was terminated by a majority vote

Textron's S.E.C. filing said there is "no Miller's confirmation.] indication" that Textron officers, including Mr. Miller, knew that a bribe had been demanded by a high Ghanaian mili- been learned the transaction was structured to provide sufficient funds in exavailable to pay it.

Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the criminal prosecurtion.

Explanation Held Inadequate

inadequate explanation of the transaction allow a payment to be made to a Ghana was given. This foreclosed "a relevant Government agent from the proceeds of area of inquiry into Mr. Miller's qualifica- the transaction. Proxmire said.

"that a payment of approximately and the delivery to him of \$25,000 in \$300,000 was being required by the (sen cash," Textron told the S.E.C. to military) government official as a contract to the document said Textron only

chase agreement was prepared and sub-mitted to Bell by its sales agent, Tropical

It said it was unsuccessful?

February, that according to informed randum from the Bell files and destroyed

WASHINGTON, May 8-Textron Inc. | sources, Tropical was a subsidiary of chairman. ing committee staff aides were attempt. Textron, the parent corporation of Bell ing to learn whether Bell officials were mer chairman of Textron. within the committee to proceed with Mr.

Providing for the Payment

The Textron document said it has since and accessories to make room for the However, Senator William Proximire, payment that the official had requested.

Bell and Tropical employees later re-Senate Banking Committe, called on the structured the offer to make a sale from Department of Justice to determine where the destruction of an internal Bell to Tropical at the standard list price of \$1.66 million "with an immediate rewhere the destruction of an internal Bell sale of the helicopters by Tropical to memorandum "constitutes the basis for Ghana at a contract price of \$1.98 mil-ි, lion."

The Textron document said several Bellemployees, including the manager of its He said that because the memorandum international marketing department, were was unavailable to the committee, an "aware" that this arrangement was to

Textron told the S.E.C. it has learned tions to become the Fed chairman," Mr. that of the \$310,000 transferred to Tropi-Proxmire said.

cal. a total \$297,000 was funneled by Cal. a Tropical employee to the Ghana official. said at an early stage of Bell Helicopter's "The payment to the government official to the government of the discussions with Ghana, it became known took the form of a deposit of \$272,063.42 "that, a payment of approximately to the credit of his account in a bank

dition of the purchase of two helicopters learned of the facts concerning the 1971 from Bell. 30 0 20 3 sale to Ghana during the S.E.C.'s investi-The document said that aistandard pur- gation that was triggered by disclosures

mitted to Bell by its sales agent, Tropical

It said it was unsuccessful in locating
Aircraft Sales Ltd., for a total \$1.96 million.

But this total price was rejected, the tion in Ghana.

But this total price was rejected, the tion in Ghana.

But it said the search continued and, document said, by Bell's then executive as a result, it was discovered by Textron vice president.

The New York Times reported in a Bell employee had removed the memoFebruary, that according to informed random from the Bell files and destroyed.

Mr. Miller had been questioned Jan. 24 about the transaction but he said he was unfamiliar with the sale.

In its disclosure to the S.?E.C., Textron said ie intends to continue an investigation into the Ghang sale to try to determine to what extent Bell officers and

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

P-KAYE, item SOC4.01. JAN Diego UNION

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CIAYDI Loger

10 December 1976

(6) Junder Kaye)

Mr. Peter Kaye Associate Editor, San Diego Union P.O. Box 191 92112 San Diego, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kaye,

I am following up on the questions you raised in San Diego on November 29, and again in your letter of November 30 to the Director (just received).

As you point out, there is no evidence of CIA involvement with the AGAPI Foundation. Our check here confirms that such involvement exists.

There is also no CIA participation in the refugee recettlement activities which you describe, either in the San Die o area or anywhere else in the United States.

I know the Director enjoyed the meeting at the San D ego Union and the opportunity it gave him to talk about matte s of more than passing interest.

Please give my best to Jerry Warren.

Sincerely

Andrew T. Falkiewicz Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence



STAT

American people are will Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000160630001-5 that will, in fact, contribute to peace and [will] con-

tribute to stability."

Briefing at CIA Headquarters

Contributing to the informative, "working" character of AFA's Thirtieth Anniversary Convention was a two-hour briefing of the delegates at the Headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Va., featuring several senior members of the CIA. A range of topics related to national security was dealt with in a formal briefing and a subsequent question-and-answer session on a "background-only" basis.

Another Convention highlight was a tour of the Smithsonian's new National Air and Space Museum, arranged exclusively for AFA's delegates and guests.

Capping the 1976 Convention was a gala black-tie dinner dance commemorating the founding in September 1947 of the United States Air Force as an autonomous service. Highlight of that program was the presentation of the Air Force Association's highest tribute, the H. H. Arnold Award, to Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and his consequent designation as "National Security Man of the Year." (See p. 42 for list of all AFA national awards.)

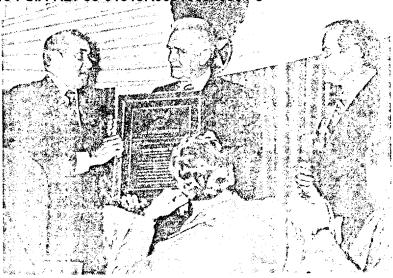
Standing out among the many memorable Convention activities dealt with elsewhere in this issue were:

^a General Jones's presentation of an AFA Life Membership Card to the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Gen. Fred C. Weyand, to signify the close working relationship between the two services within the total force policy.

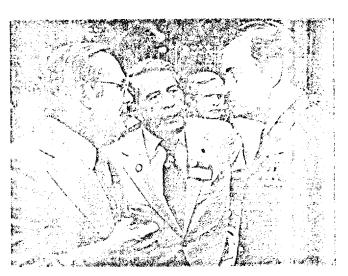
 Presentation of AFA's Theodore von Kármán Award—for the outstanding accomplishment of the year

Secretary Rumsfeld Describes New Soviet SLBMs

At a press briefing on Soviet ballistic missile programs in the week following the Convention, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld elaborated on several new Soviet weapon systems highlighted by AFA's policy papers. The advanced MIRVable, submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) cited in AFA's Statement of Policy were described in detail by Socretary Rumsfeld. The SS-NX-18, he said, is being developed as a follow-on to the 4,200-nm-range GS-N-8 and Is the first Soviet SLBM to be MIRVed: "We believe that this missile may be capable of carrying as many as three reentry vehicles." Another new SLBM, designated the SS-NX-17, is the first Soviet missile of this type to use solid propulsion technology, he disclosed. Ourrent trends indicate that by the early 1980s, all or most of the Soviets' existing 1,500 ICBMs and, by the late 1960s, all or most of the existing 800 SLBMs could be replaced with new missiles that, in the case of the ICBMs, "have substantially greater throw-weight and are significantly more accurate . . . the Soviets appear to be on a sleady building program which could carry them toward a capability in excess of that needed merely to deter nuciear war."



The NASA-industry team responsible for the successful landing of Viking 1 on Mars received the coveted Theodore vol. Farmán Award for scientific and engineering excellence.



Secretary Rumsfeld and General Jones informally discussed determined issues with Jack B. Gross, AFA National Tree Just The discussion took place at AFA's "Salute to Congress."

m the field of science and engineering to the NASA-industry team responsible for the "superlativ" execution of the Viking I Mars mission. The presentation was made in the presence of NASA Administrator for James C. Hetcher and J. Donald Rauth, President of Martin Marietta Corp., the chief Viking contractor.

• And this admonition by Secretary Re I to all members of AFA:

If ever there was a need for the Air Force A sociation, it is now, . . . Go out and recruit another number. NOW. He or she doesn't have the a former blue-suiter, or be in the aerospace business, or live near an air base. All that's required is a mous concern for the future. . . . The next gener ion is counting on you.

This strikes us as a fitting prologue for the coming AFA year.

Preshier

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION 1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 4: 2:7300 An Independent Non Profit Aerospace Organization

GEORGE M. DOUGLAS

October 8, 1976

Dear Mr. Bush:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Air Force Association, I extend our deep thanks to you and to the Agency for arranging the briefing for our national convention delegates last month.

Seldom have we received such praise for a single program. This obviously reflects the high caliber of the briefer and is an acknowledgment of the forthright and candid presentation which our delegates received.

I want to especially thank Mr. E. Henry Knoche for his introductory remarks, Mr. Paul Walsh, who did a wonderful job as Panel Moderator, the four panelists, and who was most efficient in working out administrative details with our staff.

Thank you again for allowing us to share in this most informative and worthwhile program.

Douglas

Sincerely,

The Honorable George Bush

Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, DC 20505

kcc

STAT

1 June 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

PROM : Angus MacLean theormer
Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT : Air Force Association Briefing R quest

As I mentioned briefly at the II June morning meeting, the Air Force Association is holding its 30th annual national convention in Washington next September.

Their executive director has asked if 500 members can come out here by bus to be briefed on September 22.

I hope that our experience with the AIAA did not lead us so puckered up we can't respond to this good opportunity. The Association is composed of Air Force veterans, many of them retired officers, reservists or quardsmen. The delegates conference and are civic leaders.

I favor our obliging these people. Incidentally, the new guidelines on public speaking are ready for the Management Committee to consider.

The Association's letter is actached. We should give them the courtesy of an early copy.

agus MacLean Thuermer

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Origande (dy)

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20 September 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Associate Deputy Director for Operations

Associate Deputy Director for Administration

Associate Deputy Director for Science

and Technology

Deputy Director of Current Intelligence

SUBJECT

: Auditorium Session with the Air Force

Association

- 1. This is to remind you that the briefing of the Air Force Association will be held in the auditorium on Wednesday morning, 22 September.
- 2. Mr. Knoche will kick off at 9:00 with a general presentation lasting about 30 minutes. He will be introduced by Mr. Falkiewicz who will give the general ground rules for the session. After Mr. Knoche has finished, I will chair a Brookings-type panel.
- 3. May I suggest that each of you be in the auditorium by 8:45. I am attaching a copy of the only piece of paper I have on this meeting. You will note that the Association indicated several substantive items on which they would like to be briefed. Mr. Knoche has decided we would not present briefings on these subjects. They will, however, undoubtedly come up during the question and answer period. Our problem will be to be as forthcoming as possible, keeping in mind that the presentation, as always, is unclassified.

PAUL V. WALSH

Associate Deputy Director
For Intelligence

Attachment

cc: Mr. Falkiewicz

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R00010001

Recutive Registry 10001-5 76-2523/4

DDCI Public Appearance

vent: Air Force Association 30th An	nual National	Convention	
Place: Washington, D.C. CIA Headqua	arters		
Date: 22 September 1976			
Time:	. 7		
Speaking from Text	Yes	No	
Need Press Office Help to Prepare Text	Yes	No	
Hand Out Text })		
Hand Out Text	\mathcal{V}		
Embargoed Release			
Want Press Office to Attend	Yes	No	C 10
Press Conference	Yes	No	Esther way
Need Press Office Help to Set Up Press Conference	Yes	No	
Special Press Assistance Required			continuente ariante internacional del del del continuente del del continuente
Comments	Let's get describing. and the	the new look is obe we play in a for ple form	whating .
Travel Arrangements			
Security to Accompany	Yes	No	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 United Bress International

Aug. 20, 1976

Dear Mr. Frankevich:

Flease see attoched which is self-explanatory.

I understand that CIA had some pains with a previous group briefing which was storified by one of those present who also was a reporter of sorts.

As said, I would abide by any ground rules -- and my UPI copy is easily identifiable.

Daniel F. Gilmore.

enc. 1

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES

NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From

WASHINGTON BUREAU
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Aug. 20, 1976

Mr. Richard J. Knapp Director of Communications Air Force Association

Dear Mr. knapp:

I hope to be govering the wir Force Association for UFI in my capacity as wellton for National Security Affairs.

But I have a slight problem.

I'm also a long-time member of AFA and wonder what the procedure would be to attend the CIA briefing Sept. 22. My job also entails covering the CIA.

Mould I be allowed to attend this briefing, given the assurance that I would abide by all ground rules on what may or may not be attributed? To ease the query, I'm sending a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Andrew Frankevich, assistant to the Birector of Central Intelligende.

I trust the resulat will be favorably received.

Daniel F. Gilmore

I I think you have the Air Force Assn. file. Mr. Straubel called with a few questions:

A few active duty men with military would like to come. They have registered for the convention. Their would this be OK?

Dan Gilmore, long time AFA member, would like to come. I think you have correspondence on this. Would this be okay?

What about wives of convention delegates? A few would like to come.

What is the work of 8/30

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9 September 1976

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MEMORANDUM				
CHR TECT	:	DDCI	Speech	Draft

Attached is a fast, unedited transcript of a conversation between Senator Hart and Mr. Knoche which was broadcast in Colorado on August 15. Hank would like to follow essentially the outline of his remarks on that occasion for his speech to the Air Force Association, namely:

- 1. The role of intelligence
- 2. The nature of secrecy
- The emphasis on analysis and production of high quality objective intelligence
- 4. In general, a forward=looking presentation of CIA in 1976

Good luck and let me know how the draft is coming along whenever you can.

Assistant to the Director

Att.

STAT



AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 452-7300 An Independent Non Profit Aerospace Organization

July 1, 1976

Mr. Andrew Falkiewicz Assistant to the Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Falkiewicz:

ST	-Δ	Т

Confirming my telephone conversation of yesterday with of your office, we are delighted that the Central Intelligence Agency will brief our National Convention delegates at your headquarters in Langley, Virginia next September.

It is my understanding from as per our June 9 letter of request to Mr. Thuermer, that the briefing will be held in your Auditorium from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 22. We were grateful to learn that parking space will be available at your headquarters for our buses. We would like to have space for ten buses.

STAT

As requested by I am pleased to make ting suggestions concerning the content of the briefing. I am pleased to make the followmajor interest is in learning more about the importance of intelligence to our national security and for our delegates to be able to articulate the relationship of the CIA to our security posture. Under this umbrella we would like to have the briefing include an assessment of The Threat, including reasons for revisions of that assessment which have caused critical media comment; the reorganized structure of the U.S. intelligence community with emphasis on CIA's role; the scope of Soviet intelligence operations and how they support Soviet military strength, and a definition of constructive Congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence operations. In addition, we would welcome any subjects you feel our people could use to help emphasize the importance of a strong CIA. would like very much to have a question and answer session.

Again, our deep thanks for granting us the privilege to be briefed at your headquarters. We all look forward to it.

Sincerely,

my H. Thankel James H. Straubel Executive Director

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Told Mr Straubel secretary that no comers or told Mr Straubel secretary that no comers or tope Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88;013/5R000/190010001-5

Executive Registry

76-2523

11 June 1976

DDI-3867-76

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM

Angus MacLean Thuermer

Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT

: Air Force Association Briefing Request

As I mentioned briefly at the 11 June morning meeting, the Air Force Association is holding its 30th annual national convention in Washington next September.

Their executive director has asked if 500 members can come out here by bus to be briefed on September 22.

I hope that our experience with the AIAA did not leave us so puckered up we can't respond to this good opportunity. The Association is composed of Air Force veterans, many of them retired officers, reservists or guardsmen. The delegates come from 300 cities in every state. Many are civic leaders.

I favor obliging these people. Incidentally, the new guidelines on public speaking are ready for the Management? Committee to consider.

The Association's letter is attached. We should give them the courtesy of an early reply.

Angus MacLean Indermer

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This might be occasion to emsider.

AVAA in light of these new

Zendelines - this group , for

escauple, is major looky for Alec
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Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 Aprof



AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, O.O. 20006 (202) 452 7550 An Independent Non Profit Aerospace Organization

June 9, 1976

Mr. Angus Thuermer Assistant to the Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Thuermer:

Confirming your conversation today with Ed Ulsamer of our staff, please consider this a formal request for a briefing on the Central Intelligence Agency at your Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, during our 30th annual National Convention next September.

Specifically, we would like a briefing on the morning of Wednesday, September 22. We could be in place at your auditorium at 9:00 a.m. and depart at 11:00 a.m. on that date. Attendance would be restricted to up to 500 of our registered convention delegates. No invitations would be extended to representatives of the media. All in attendance would be transported to and from your Headquarters by our buses.

Our registered delegates include our National Officers, Members of our Board of Directors, Regional Vice Presidents, State Presidents, Chapter Presidents and other appointed delegates from more than 300 cities in every state in the nation. All of these officials serve our Association on a voluntary basis. Most of them are civic leaders. Virtually all of them are Air Force veterans. Many are retired officers, Reservists or Guardsmen.

All of these AFA leaders have a particular interest in and concern over The Threat. A CIA briefing at your Headquarters would be the highlight of their convention program. We would appreciate anything you could do to help make it possible, and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

James H. Straubel Executive Director

JHS:ejv

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CIA OPERATIONS CENTER

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- 11 -

MEADVILLE, PA. (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH SAYS HE IS CONCERNED ABOUT HOW OTHER COUNTRIES VIEW AMERICA'S CREDIBILITY AND COMMITMENT ABROAD.

BUSH TOLD 432 GRADUATES OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE YESTERDAY HE IS CONVINCED OTHER COUNTRIES ARE LOOKING AT AMERICA AND ASKING, "DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STILL BELIEVE? DO THEY BELIEVE ENOUGH TO SACRIFICE FOR THEMSELVES, TO SAY NOTHING OF SACRIFICING FOR OTHERS?"

"I AM SAYING WE HAVE OBLIGATIONS TO COUNTRIES THAT ARE FREE. WE ARE A WORLD POWER AND WE HAVE WORLDWIDE OBLIGATIONS," HE SAID.

BUSH RECEIVED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAW DEGREE FROM THE COLLEGE.

Commencement Address

at

Allegheny College

Ву

George Bush

Director of Central Intelligence

14 June 1976

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

STAT

FROM

Office of the Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT

: Background Information on Allegheny College

for your speech on Monday, June 14

Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, is a co-educational Liberal Arts college with approximately 1,700 students. Men slightly outnumber the women. A majority of the school's graduates go on to professional or graduate schools.

Majors are offered in 21 fields, including Art, Biology, Drama, Economics, Geology, History, Math, Music, Political Science, Religion, and Foreign languages -including Russian. There are over 450 course offerings which makes possible a number of combination majors. A Master's Degree in Education is the only graduate program available.

Emphasis is placed on individual achievement. There is a strong Honor Code. At least one independent study program is required. Allegheny is affiliated with other schools to provide opportunities for study abroad. It offers undergraduate interships with various state and local agencies. Allegheny also provides a "Washington Semester" in cooperation with American University and a "Visiting Student" program at New York University.

Note: The Governor of Pennsylvania will also be in attendance, but the School says no special acknowledgement of his presence needs to be made -- that's what they say!

SIGNED	

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H	
His daughter is graduating from Alleghany Collegeaking. s looking forward to ceremony & your spee	ge where you will be ch.
Daughter, who really doesn't know much about ag noticed that faculty and students feeling some "uneasines central intelligence coming to be commencement speaker.	ency, said she has s" about director of
somewhat puzzled about this as he considers off in backwoods of Penno, and not relly piz plugged into	college somewhat this sort of thing.
I said I assume you had been invited by preside	nt or board.
said he would listen to whatever else his daughter had to	say and tell us.
Alan	r r
cc: DCI security.	1 June 76

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oral Alibi (1)

ceshiae MAxine

the Alibi

By Maxine Cheshire

Vice President Nelson A. Rockefel-Ier apparently didn't need an alibi for not showing up at former CIA Director Richard Helms' party at the supersecret Alibi Club the other night. The

Rockefellers simply declined.

But Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger promised to "drop by" and

then didn't show. - The role of host at such a large gathering is rare for Helms, who is home on leave from his ambassadorial post in Iran while he copes with the various civil and criminal actions

being threatened against him. Ostensibly, the party, held last Thursday night, was for Helms' stepdaughter, Lindsay McKelvie, who was married Sunday to real estate developer LeRoy "Terry" Eakin III.

But the father of the bride, Dr. Allan McKelvie, who was not invited. claims that the affair was just "a payback" of Helms' "establishment friends."

The Shah of Iran, a friend of Helins since they attended the exclusive Le Rosey boys school in Switzerland in the 1920s, helped with the refreshments. He sent fresh Iranian caviar, which retails for \$175 per pound.

The Alibi Club, the least known and most prestigious for power brokers in Washington, was the ideal location for a party Helms hoped would get no publicity.

Formed in 1884, the club has a membership that never exceeds 50.

In addition to Helms, the other 49 currently include Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Alfred Gruenther, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe; William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and Gerald C. Smith, former chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Alibi Club, which has been headquartered in a pre-Civil War row house at 1806 I Street NW since 1866, is so hush-hush it even has an unlisted telephone.

ORGI Alibi Club

(1A1.01 Helms, Richard

(rig under ORGI)

City's Chiproyed For Release 100410/13 SISRDP88-01315R000100010001-5 Limits Members to 50 (12) November 1975 OR 91 A 116 OR 91 A 116 OR 91 A 116

By Stephen Klaidman Washington Post Staff Writer

Back in 1884 seven members of the elite Metropolitan Club broke away from that bastion of the Establishment to form a smaller and even more exclusive group, never to exceed 50 members.

Today, despite the fact that its closely guarded membership list includes a clutch of ambassadors, a former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the scions of Washingtonarea families so old that their names are on everything from high schools to counties, its existence is barely known outside the tight little circle from which its membership is drawn.

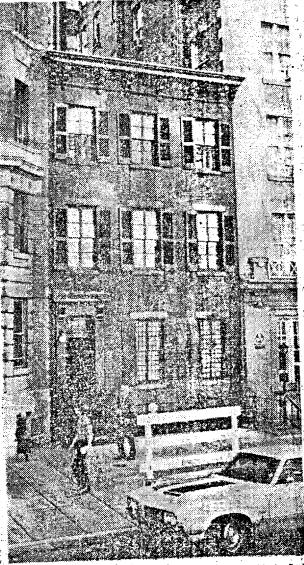
Regardless, it is one of the city's premier clubs. In a city where the most important and confidential business of government and industry is frequently conducted in the hushed dining rooms and libraries of clubs such as the Metropolitan and the Cosmos, where the Senate of the United States is referred to as a club, the Alibi is the club of clubs.

Its telephone number is unlisted, the small identification plate on the clubhouse door at 1806 I Street N.W. is covered with the same dark green paint that coats the door so that it is impossible to read it from more than a few feet and a call to the Green Book, as the Washington social listing is known, drew this response from Virginia de Pugh:

"Is it a new club?"

Betty Beale, who chronicles Washington Society for The Washington Star, characterized it as "a small, informal, masculine club with quite a prominent membership." Other Washington journalists used to moving at the highest levels of society and government were unfamiliar with it.

The Alibi Club, so called tradition has it because a member showed up at the door one day desperately in need of one, includes on its roster retired Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former chairman of the joint chiefs, and Richa Ap Cla.



By Larry Morris—The Washington Por The Alibi Club headquarters at 1806 I St. NW.

William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is a member, as is Livingston T. Merchant, former undersecretary of state for political affairs. Gerard C. Smith, former chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, also belongs.

S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is in and so is Gordon Gray, former secretary of the army and assistant to the President for national security affairs. Gen. Alfred Gruenther, for-

E Brooke Lee, who grew up in the Blair House and controlled Democratic politics in Maryland for three generations, is in, as are other sons of Washington-area society such as Dr. Montgomery Blair and Cuthbert and Middleton Train. Nelson Hartson of the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson belongs.

The late George C. Marshall, former secretary of state and father of the Marshall Plan was a member as was Allen W. Dulles, former



U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

At least 30 of the current members are listed in the Social Register and at least that many are in Who's Who in America: They regard the club as just a gathering place for good friends. A

Adm. Jerauld Wright, current proctor (the club's term for presiding officer). and former commander of the Atlantic fleet, said over lunch at the Metropolitan Club that he "never thought of the (Alibi) club as a gathering place for prominent or influential people.

"The only qualification for membership," he said, "is that a man be well known to all of the members. A new member must be approved by all of the existing members."

Beyond that, Adm. Wright was not willing to discuss the membership, past, current or future, except to provide a list of the founders. Nor would be divulge the club's dues.

There are no women in the club and the question of their admission, Wright said, has never come up. When asked whether the club had any black or Jewish members, Wright said, "I'm sure you understand that I'm not free to discuss the membership, but all it takes to become a member is to be good friends with current members.



By Larry Morris-The Washington Post Plaque on front door identifies Washington's Alibi Club.

office building and a residential hotel.

is another door with a small . He showed a visitor one of Since 1886 the Alibi Club has brass plate that says "Alibi the club's most prized pieces, occupied a three story, pre-Club." Behind that door, in a which he himself bought in Civil War red brick town carefully preserved 1890s house, which is now sand- atmosphere, is a jumble of

可不是想到一起,这些实现不是数据的政治 wiched between a medical 'memorabilia that Wright ocharacterized was esidential hotel. dividually useless, but Behind the plain green door collectively priceless."

Londonderry, Ireland.

It was a portrait of a young

rustic black man wearing a plaid shirt and an orange sailor-type hat with the brimturned down all around. He turned on a clockwork mechanism behind the picture. The face became mobile. the eyes opened and shut and the mouth grinned to display a full set of flashing white teeth.

The walls are decorated with portraits and cartoons of every present and some former members. In the dining room, where club luncheons are held every Friday, an immense oval table was set yesterday with pewter plates, elegant flatware and rough-hewn jugs.

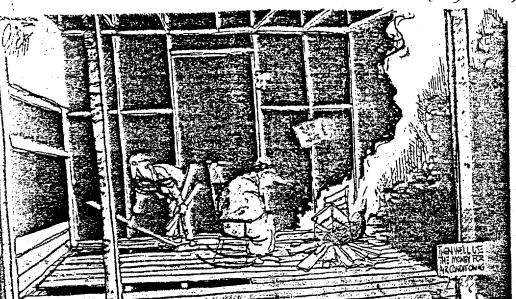
The club, which members lovingly call "the joint," is only open Fridays, except when a member has reserved it for a private party, at which time, Wright said, it becomes his home and other members are welcome only if invited. Women: may be invited to these private parties, but they are not admitted to the club any other time.

It is a nonprofit club with a bottle-club license. The staff consists of a married couple, othe wife serving as cook, the k husband as steward. Take the

Wright has been proctor for the last 10 years. The No. 2 man in the club hierarchy. currently Merchant, is known as the buildog, although the admiral is not sure why. One thing the admiral is sure of, however, is that if the club has prominent or, influential members it is "strictly coincidental."

ARTICLE APPEARED PROVED FOR Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-554)

ON PAGE



. . . then they'll finally agree to help the old and poor with the winter fuel bills, then bureaucrats will write the checks, then they'll give them to the Postal Service to deliver, and by then it'll be summer . . .'

THE NEXT OIL CRUNCH

I think we are losing control of everything. -Saudi oil minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani

Mot too long ago, Saudi Arabia dominated the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries-and, through it, determined the shape of the world oil market. But as Sheik Yamani warned last week, that time is gone. In the past fortnight, as prices on the volatile spot markets soared to nearly twice the official OPEC limit, five cartel members announced unilateral increases in their own oil prices. And last week, Libya broke the \$23.50-a-barrel ceiling established at the OPEC meeting just last June. "OPEC has lost control over pricing," says John Lichtblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York. "OPEC was founded to put a floor on oil prices, but today the question is of a ceiling-and it looks as if it can't function this way."

The apparent free-for-all within OPEC is bad news for the U.S. and other major consuming nations. The cartel seems bound to raise the official price of crude, perhaps by as much as 15 per cent, at its next regular meeting on Dec. 17 in Caracas. By the beginning of next year, the average retail price of home heating oil in the U.S. could be as high as 90 cents a gallon-nearly twice what it was last January (chart, page 38). Higher fuel prices not only mean higher inflation rates for America, they also will cut sharply into the nation's purchasing power-adding to the likelihood of painful recession. And though current stocks of heating oil and gasquiproseed adrogates they may not stay that way much beyond the coming winter. "We are living today in

said last week. "It is easy to predict some form of turmoil [in the Mideast] that will upset the supply of energy.

The possibility of a major supply crunch early next year seems to worry Congress far more than the prospect of higher energy prices. To spur production and encourage conservation, Congress has gone along with President Carter's decontrol of oil pricesa politically unthinkable act not long ago. Congress is also moving closer to passing the windfall-profits tax, earmarking at least half of the multibillion-dollar proceeds for synthetic fuels, mass transit and tax credits for conservation. The move in Congress reflects the belief that the public, while angry over high fuel prices, is far more worried about supply disruptions. That was the message of last summer's gasoline lines, experts say. And it was echoed again last week when a nationwide series of rallies called by a coalition of union, consumer and senior-citizens groups known as the Campaign for Lower Energy Prices drew surprisingly small crowds.

. CHANGES: The worrisome outlook for oil supplies is in large part the result of recent and profound changes in the global oil trade. For one thing, Saudi Arabia no longer has much power to exert a moderating influence over the rest of OPEC. In the past, Saudi Arabia could hold the price line by flooding the market with increased production from its vast crude reserves. But at a rate of 9.5 million barrels a day, the Saudis are already pumping at close to capacity. Then, too, the leverage of such OPEC buttressed by America's need for their

"light and sweet" low-sulfur crude.

At the same time, there has been a major

world's twenty largest oil companies accounted for 80 per cent of all freeworld oil trading. Acting as middlemen with the ability to swap supplies among themselves on a global scale, they were able to maintain an efficient worldwide flow of crude. Since then, however, OPEC has attempted to break the oil companies' control of the international pipeline by barring the swap arrangements that they had used to keep the system in balance. As a result, the companies' share of the trade has slipped to about 50 per cent-and much of the slack has been taken up by speculators and small traders operating in the spot markets of Rotterdam, Singapore, London and the Caribbean. "This shift," says Energy Department analyst John Treat, "drives prices up and makes the oil markets more susceptible to panic and uncertainty."

It also provides an irresistible temptation to oil producers. In recent months, Algeria, Nigeria, Iran and

Iraq have all been diverting crude to the spot markets, where they can sell it for far more than OPEC or oil-company contracts would allow. Iran, which now sells nearly a quarter of its daily output on the spot markets, is perhaps the worst offender. Last week, British Petroleum was forced to buy more than 7 million barrels of crude at spot prices ranging from \$35 to \$40 a barrel. According to U.S. sources, Iran also threatened to cancel its 1980 BP contracts if BP refused to buy some Iranian crude at spot prices.

On top of everything else, the continuing

Los Angeles rally: Tiny turnout

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

CLALOI TURNER, Adm

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#AAM-CIA-OIL#

WASHINGTON, OCT 17, REUTER - THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WARNED AMERICANS TONIGHT THAT UNLESS THE UNITED STATES TAKES MAJOR CONSERVATION MEASURES ON ENERGY IT FACES A DIFFICULT FUTURE.

STANSFIELD TURNER SAID: "WE MUST GET CONTROL OF OUR ENERGY USAGE OR FACE PROBLEMS. 15

HE REITERATED IN REMARKS BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL AND INDUSTRY GROUP CALLED THE "ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY" THAT DEMAND FOR ENERGY WILL OUTSTRIP SUPPLY IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD SHORTLY BECOME AN ENERGY IMPORTER ALTHOUGH IT MAY HAVE LARGE; UNTAPPED SURPLUSSES OF OIL AND GAS YET TO BE DISCOVERED.

MR TURNER'S REMARKS DIFFERED LITTLE FROM A CIA REPORT RELEASED BY THE AGENCY THIS SUMMER.

HE SAID THAT THE MIDDLE EAST REMAINED A POLITICAL TINDERBOX AND IT APPEARED A CERTAINTY THAT IN THE YEARS AHEAD THERE COULD BE OIL REDUCTION PROBLEMS FOR THE WEST SIMILAR TO TRAN'S. ± MORE 2320

****9112

R A9763)Liveczesyl #79M-CIA-DIL 2 Washingtons

THE GROUP WILL BE ADDRESSED TOMORROW BY SAUDI ARABIAM DIL MINISTER AHMED ZAKI YAMANI WHO EARLIER THIS WEEK TOLD A Washington gathering that the world oil market has going out of CONTROL AND THAT CONSUMING NATIONS MUST ACT TO CONTROL USAGE SEFORE IT WAS TOO LATE.

THE SAUDI MINISTER'S REMARKS FOLLOWED INCREASES IN THE PRICE OF OIL ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY LIBYA AND IRAN OF ABOUT 2.80 DOLLARS PER BARREL; RAISING THE PRICE ABOVE THE 23.50 DOLLAR CEILING AGREED TO BY THE URGANIZATION OF PETROLIUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Saudi Arabia sells its oil at 18 dollars per barrel and has INCREASED PRODUCTION TO 9.5 MILLION BARRELS A DAY FROM 8.5 BARRELS A DAY TO OFFSET THE REDUCTION BY IRAN AND TO CALM VOLATILE OIL PRICES.±

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AMEN Productions, Inc.

P-BURKE, AlAN ORGIAMEN Production

POST OFFICE-BOX 1894 BOCA RATON, FLORIDA 33432 (305) 399-0050

July 12, 1975

Dear Angus,

Please find attached a bio, copy of letter to Bill Reed, and a self-explanatory news letter.

The purpose of my letter to you and the additional info is to urge you to say the right word in the right place for the sake of good non-egomania law enforcement advisory procedures.

Sheriff William Heidtman has one failing. He does not blow his own horn---employ a public relations person or firm or indulge in any of the jother devices that too many in law enforcement use for their own ends, placing the intent of their jobs in a secondary position.

I think you trust my judgement. I don't expect a reply to this letter. You will, I am hopeful, reply to my letter inviting you to Boca Raton when the Polo season begins.

As Ever
Alan Burke

ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE C-1

27 June 1978

ORGIAMO Mendendony of

Gathering of the Greats-And Hopes of Tomorrow

The Mighty Meet 370 Young Achievers At the Olympus of Excellence

By Judy Bachrach

EXCERPT:

OWENSBORO, Ky

It is called The American Academy of Achievement: their 17th annual Salute to Excellence described as "A Gathering of the Greats." Debby Boone with her newly permed hair; Howard Jarvis; ornery papaof Proposition 13; jockey Steve Cauthen, the new object of mini-lust among schoolgirls; editorial cartoonist Tony Auth; CIA Director Stansfield Turner; FBI Director William Webster; Col. Harland Sanders at 87; Armand Hammer, Occidental Petroleum chief; a 12-year-old genius enrolled in prelaw and pre-med at the University of Southern. California; German anti-terrorist Col-Ulrich Wegener; Edward Asner, who came originally because Cloris Leachman told him to; Olivia de Havilland who arrived because Judge John Sirica asked her to; John Sirica who was there because Leon Jaworski once asked him to come; Helen Hayes, because "Brian Reynolds is a very persuasive man, as you know."

Stansfield Turner, one of the gods of achievement this year, is here because Judge John Sirica, one of the gods of achievement last year, asked him to come: The CIA director, seated before, his beef-and-potato dinner, flashes his best Navy-recruiting smile at the three California young achieve ers across from him, allowing it to setthe finally on a high-school graduate whose name tag reads "Cassandra Shafer, Student Leader of the Year," Cassie Cor "Cassandra?" asks the CIA director.

"Cassandra," the girl replies archly, "they call you Stansfield or Stan?" "Stan," replies the CIA director, clearly taken aback.

"Except his mother," offers Turner's wife, "his mother calls him Stans-field."

eld." Judge Frank Johnson, another of. this year's honorees, drops his fork to

ask the girl if she realizes she is talking to the CIA director.

"Oh MY GOSH," squeals the stricken Cassandra, appalled at her faux pas. Her tone tappe good in the ciase of "I always liked the CIA. Ever since I read Mrs. Pollifax, the Spy."



The talk gradually turns to other things: to the concept of racial equality_Turner asks the students if they think it exists in the United States; to Judge Johnson: who quotes the Rev. Jesse Jackson: "Jackson: sald/e From now on, it's up to you. I certainly agree." And finally -to the problems in black education: The black education

"It sort of feeds on itself," says Turner. They don't have a lot of educated people, they don't have an esteem for education, they don't have a background for it."

Cassandra's eyes search the huge ballroom. "There certainly are very few blacks around the room," she says.

Earlier in the conversation, Turner offers the young achievers a little explanation of how the CIA works: "In addition to spying, we have to take-

Brad. "It kind of has a bad connotation about it."

"I want to be a spy," says Cassandra,"

"Cassandra," says the grateful Turner, "You apply to us when you; graduate"

graduate.""Cassandra," says Judge Johnson,
"You just wiped yourself out with
that Stan' business."

OWENSBORO MESSENGER INQUIRER (Kentucky) 24 June 1978

This time,

By JIM STOMMEN. A TEL IS THE DISCOUR

Messenger-Inquirere East 1994 1994 1994 1994 Stansfield Turner is certainly accustomed to facing questioners.

As director of the Central Intelligence Agency, he is used to having to come up with answers for Congressional committees, the occupant of the Oval Office and an inquisitive press. It isn't always a pleasant task.

Friday afternoon, Admiral Turner was being beseiged by questions at every turn, and was enjoying every minute of it. The questioners were primarily the youngsters from throughout the U.S. who are in Owensboro to join with Turner and other celebrities in the American Academy of Achievement's weekend re-

During an informal rap session that brought the youths and adult honorees together, Turner was among the most popular targets for questioning. And he added to his answers an expression of his views about the youngsters and what they mean to the future leadership of this country.

"I tell you," he said, "I'm really impressed by what you people know . . . these

are great questions."

The questions ran the gamut, from recruiting practices of the CIA ("We have people who go out to 150 college campuses every year, where they set up a table and put up a sign that says 'CIA' and go about recruiting bright people") to the agency's relationship with President Carter ("It's outstanding.").

Turner tackled an admittedly loaded question in assessing the relative intelligence capabilities of the U.S. and Russia. "They're better in human intelligence," he said, adding that the Russians "flood the market" with operatives. But the U.S. is better in "technical" intelligence, Turner said. He noted that agencies not only have to collect information, but then have to have the ability to research and analyze it. "You can do a better job of that in an open society than in one that is closed."

He touched several times on the restrictions against the CIA today, noting that the agency cannot initiate a "covert" action without the approval of the National Security Council, the signature of the President and notification to eight congressional committees. In such notification, Turner must be specific as to objectives. of the covert action, but is not required to divulge any information that might put a CIA operative in danger. a CIA operative in danger.

On the relationship between the FBI and the CIA, which has been rocky in the past, Turner said, "They're the boss inside this country, we're the boss outside . . . it's a matter of teamwork."

He noted that he has greater accessibility to the president than any past CIA director, with a once-a-week in-person briefing with Jimmy Carter and six-days-aweek written briefings.

Asked about the relationship between his agency and the public, again something that has been very rocky in the past, Turner called it "improving, and we hope we deserve it."_

ppe we deserve it."

He added that the agency is far more public in what it is doing than has been the case in the past, including the releasing of large numbers of unclassified studies and a general sense of openness in comparison with past operations. That openness explains his coming to Owensboro for the Academy of Achievement event. "This group is a particularly good forum," he said. "I'm really persuaded that you need to get to this age level to get a fair hearing. These are the brightest kids in the U.S. today."

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JOHN V. HINKEL
Public Relations Counselor

S RELEASE

Forence Sciences

PRSA Accredited

822 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004 g, J.D., F.A.A.F.S., A.L.A.C.L.M. ican Academy of Forensic Sciences

SUBJECT: Congressional Review & Inquiry into the Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Dr. Robert J. Joling, President of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, an independent organization of more than 1,500 forensic scientists, was in Washington, D.C. today.

Joling, who was an active midwestern trial lawyer for 20 years, for the past four years has been Associate Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the College of Medicine at the University of Arizona in Tucson, is presently a Director/Consultant for Med-Sci-Law Internatinal Consultants in Medicine and Science as applied to law.

Emphasizing that he was not speaking at the moment as the official voice of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Joling stated that his personal convictions have led him to support a Congressional review of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Joling stated: "Due to the ever-increasing doubts and aspersions being cast upon the various local, state, and federal agencies resulting from the investigations of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy; and

By reason of serious questions of validity being raised by persons in high repute regarding the scientific data available; and

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IEWS FROM american



ORGIAMERICAN L



AMERICAN CAUSE COMMENTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICA

"The current wave of world terrorism we are wit-The Honorable George L. Murphy nessing, the petty politics of the type overshadowing the W. S. McBirnie, Ph.D., Olympics and the harsher realities of our second-spot national defense position, plus the Big Government overregulation and interference we face daily at home are responsible for the rapidly increasing confusion and Coi. Vincent T. Ford, USAF (Ret.) chaos which surrounds us," said American Cause Director George Murphy today.

> American Cause, a national, tax-exempt, bipartisan, political education organization, was founded two years ago on the 4th of July by the former U.S.Senator. With the preservation of the American way of life as its foremost aim, the organization is directed by Mr. Murphy and a board of directors composed of Members of Congress, the military, labor leaders, the business community, scientists, the entertainment world, and the clergy.

Based in Washington, D.C., the 25,000-member American Cause conducts myriad activities -- among them, a speakers bureau and a monthly newsletter which is supplemented by special reports -- in an effort to preserve healthy competition, personal initiative, the determination to excell, the right of private ownership of property, and the strength to defend the values which are uniquely American.

"We believe it is especially appropriate to comment

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AMERICAN CAUSE--2

on the state of America during our Bicentennial year,"
Mr. Murphy said. "We must neither forget nor abolish
the philosophy which made this country the greatest
nation on the face of the earth.

"It is important that the people of our country know the actual conditions and problems which we face both at home and on the international scene. An informed public is the best guarantee for the future health and progress of our country," Mr. Murphy concluded.

-7/19/76-

Next 5 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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Executive Registr

AMERICAN CHESS FOUNDATION

155 EAST-55-CTREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 (212) 758-4434 3 .

Falls Church, Virginia 3 August 1976

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Honorable George Bush Director of Central Intelligence Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

As you are probably aware, there is a significantly increasing interest in chess competition throughout the world and international tournaments are being held in many communist and third world countries as well as in the United States and Western Europe.

In every international tournament American players are competing against, and associating with, players who are subsidized and exploited by their governments.

The privately sponsored American grand masters who participate in these tournaments and associate with these players for foreign governments often find themselves in situations where information of possible interest to our government is either intentionally or unintentionally revealed.

As the American Chess Foundation gives financial support to American teams and players in international chess, it has been suggested that your agency might consider it worthwhile to explore some possibilities in this direction by havin someone get in touch with the Foundation's Executive Officer, Sidney Wallach, at 160 East 65th Street, New York 10021. Telephone: 212-988-6316.

Be assured of our desire to be helpful however and whenever possible.

Sincerely,

James G. Dunton

Special Representative

JGD/d

cc: Sidney Wallach

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Rec'd 11/11/76

AMERICAN CITIZENS FOR SECURITY AND SECRECY
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Executive Registry

Lansing

Columbus

1977-2076 N4W Third Century

Dear News Reader and Neighbor:

What is the big lesson of Watergate? Of the Amarican Citizens For

Our honorable Senators and Congressmen, at the beginning of the new century/ in American history, can do for the NY-Wash. newspapers what the NY-Wash. newspapers cannot do for themselves. Our Congress can write the impartiality law.

Many Americans want the impartiality law. Such a law would require news publishers and their editors to practice impartiality in the supervision of their trust, requiring them to be non-partisan in the selection of material for publication, to present all sides to readers and voters, all sides of every public issue, all sides of every controversy in the news, and to keep their columns free and open for all sentiments. The First Amendment, freedom of speech and of the press, is for all citizens.

Some NY-Wash. newspapers gave us only one side of Watergate.

Observers of the national scene believe that Watergate was the culmination of a long-standing hostility between the NY-Wash. newspapers and President Nixon. Years ago, after he had lost his campaign for the governorship of California, he had told the press that they would not have Richard Nixon to kick around any more. This was a criticism that the NY-Wash. newspapers never forgot. It does not seem a very damaging remark. But they looked upon this man, when he became President, as some sort of enemy who had shaken their pedestal. Hence, when the Watergate wiretap was shown to be the work of the White House this was the time to strike at Nixon, and they did. It would never have happened if the American people had had an impartiality law.

Shall the so-called "crimes" of Watergate be classed as crimes?

There were some incidents of bad behavior during the Nixon administration, which were uncovered and punished. Segretti went to prison for dirty tricks in a political campaign. Chapin went to prison for dirty tricks in a political campaign. The President was not involved in these operations. But the two big socalled "crimes" of Watergate - the Watergate wiretap and the Ellsberg-Fielding break-in - hardly deserved a criminal label after it was learned that the White House was connected to them. The President is among other things the chief secret agent of the United States, and the White House is our chief secret agency. It has a fence around it. The President must be expected to act like a secret agent, and to cover up secret missions and surveillance work. He must set the example for other secret agents in his administration. It is traditional for secret agents to cover up, and dissemble, and disavow any involvement in a secret operation, especially when the operation has been discovered and exposed. They often disclaim any connection with a secret mission, and for many good reasons. The biggest enemy of a secret agency is a hostile newspaper looking for headlines. A hostile newspaper can put the stamp of evil on a secret mission, even though it is legitimate. evil headlines are what sell newspapers.

A secret agency covers up and protects the people that the secret agency is investigating, much in the same manner as a grand jury covers up and protects the people the grand jury is investigating. Secrecy is the religion...... It can be fairly said that the Watergate telephone tapping was legitimate but clumsy, it was a legitimate function of the White House. It is the duty of every President and his deputies in the White House to check on political parties, for such things as loyalty and the job qualifications of political candidates, for such things as cold war activities, patriotism, the taking of money from foreign powers (illegal), foreign connections, sedition, sabotage, and violence. The President's wiretaps are the ultimate wire taps. They should be looked upon as a preventive, a deterrent......As for Ellsberg, this man had stolen military papers 01315F000100016000 asything more be said ... ? Only the Senate can decide what is right or wrong for a President. ACSS

SCHOOL BOY'S POEM

A lie is awful awful bad
Except when it is good.
A doctor often tells a lie
Because he knows he should.
A general will tell a lie
To cover up his forces,
And news reporters often lie
To cover up their sources.
We tell the truth
And take no chances
Except in certain
Circumstances.

A lie is awful awful bad
Except when it is good.
A Diplomat could tell the truth
But then of course he never would.
And secret agents tell a lie,
They have to fool the other guy.
The FBI and CIA
They lie to save the USA.
But Presidents are diplomats,
They have to boss the CIA
And FBI, and tell me why
The President must never lie.

- Anon.

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CROSS INDEX

ORGI American College of Triol Lawyers

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

DCI TRIP File

10-12 march

FELLOW TRAVELERS On Feb. 26, 1975, Gus Hall, general secretary of the American Communist Party, held a secret strategy confer-

ence in New York, according to an FBI undercover agent who gained entree to the meeting.

The Communist boss called the meeting to mobilize all of the Party's resources to infilitrate and take over the direction of unemployment protest demonstrations, beginning with the April 26 demonstration in Washington. The Communist infiltrators were instructed to trigger the organization of broad based street-action movement with series of demonstrations in urban areas where there is widespread unemployment.

security agencies are under neavy hire, makes more difficult for responsible federal agencies check on subversive activities in this econom crisis when the Communist are the most vociferous Congression critics of the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and I fense Intelligence Agency have played footsie with Communists for years. And the Communist on nection with certain Members of Congress is well as the communist of the communist

The strategy is to use the issues of growing unemployment, inflation, subsidies to big business and political scandals to bring together hundreds of diverse groups including several of the major labor unions into a "united front," with the merging of these explosive issues and moving the protests into the streets to incite violent clashes with the police. Hall exhorted his minions that the Communist Party now has its greatest opportunity since the 1930s to create conditions to move this country into a one-world state with the Soviet Union as a partner.

Without mentioning names, Hall asserted there were now dedicated men in the higher echelons of American policy-making who are working toward that goal. As the head of the American Communist Party, Hall gets his orders directly from the Kremlin. And he bluntly told the secret meeting that the task of building and controlling massive unemployment street demonstrations now had the

Party's top priority.

Hall gave his party organizers the names of Members of Congress and key Congressional staff members who can be counted upon to cooperate and will permit the use of their congressional facilities for planning a series of Washington demonstrations. Singled out for special attention were Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich), George McGovern (D-S Dak), Frank Church (D-Ida), Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn), Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn), Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me), Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass), Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass), and Representatives Bella S. Abzug (D-NY), Shirley Anita Chisholm (D-NY) and Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn).

By keeping confidential files on the Members of Congress mentioned in Communist Party meetings, the FBI and other government security officials can evaluate the lawmakers and determine whether they are knowingly supporting the Party's objectives. Now that the FBI, CIA and other security agencies are under heavy fire, makes it more difficult for responsible federal agencies to check on subversive activities in this economic crisis when the Communist are the most active.

Several of the most vociferous Congressional critics of the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and Defense Intelligence Agency have played footsie with the Communists for years. And the Communist connection with certain Members of Congress is well documented in the confidential files of the FBI. This is why the left-wing Congressmen are demanding that the FBI files relating to the law-makers be destroyed. Already the Washington, D.C. police files on subversives have been destroyed.

ORGI AMERICAN Communist PARY P-WED WARD, Bob.
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RAL WASHINGTON POST

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1977

CIAZOG. 4 (Firings) CIALOY WILSON, Edwin P. CIAY LibyA ORIOI A MERCICAN Electronic

CIA Director Fires 2 for Aiding Ex-Agents

By Bob Woodward Washington Post Staff Writer

Central Intelligence Agency Director Stansfield Turner fired two middic-level agency employees yesterday after learning that they had provided mauthorized assistance to former TIA officers allegedly involved in sell-lug explosive devices and other mate-fial overseas.

In an interview yesterday Adm. Furner confirmed that he had asked for and received resignations from the Two employees, adding that he had associated over the matter and found it the most difficult decision. I have a located in 31 years, of military service.

made in 31 years" of military service.

The firings and Turner's willingness to comment publicly run counter to a yong CIA tradition of handling such

matters quietly. Turner, however, declined to name the employes who were fired.

Another CIA official said yesterday that Turner's action "sends a clear message to everyone that it is a new era and the slightest appearance of wrongdoing will not be tolerated."

Turner said the two employees had done nothing illegal, adding, "They displayed a lack of professionalism and judgment which in my view endangers our agency ... I lost confidence in the individuals concerned and do not feel that strict control of this agency can be maintained had they been permitted to remain."

A notice of the action was put up on bulletin boards at CIA headquarters

yesterday afternoon and sent to every post abroad.

Turner said he personally began an internal investigation after a published report two weeks ago about the alleged activities of Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA operative who now heads a small Washington consulting firm.

Allegations against Wilson, according to informed sources, include charges that he:

- Contracted with the Libyan government to supply 500,000 sophisticated detonation timing devices that can be set to go off at any time up to one year.
- Smuggled 500 of the devices in physician's prescription bottles along with explosives hidden in 55-gallon

drums on a passenger flight to Europe and Libya last summer.

Speaking yesterday through his attorney, William O. Bittman, Wilson said he "categorically denies" all the charges.

The two dismissed employees, according to sources, assisted Wilson by introducing him to firms that supply the CIA with sensitive equipment. In those introductions the impression was left that Wilson was acting on behalf of the CIA. One of the firms involved was American Electronic Laboratories in Colmar, Pa.

American Electronic supplied about 10 detonation devices to Wilson and received \$1,800 in what company officials thought was a regular CIA purchase

Turner, according to an aide, spent dozens of hours on the investigation, made a secret presentation to the Senate Intelligence Committee last Friday, worked much of last weekend and missed a Cabinet meeting this week because of the probe.

One of the CIA employees fired yesterday unwittingly assisted Wilson in obtaining detonation devices that were provided to the Libyan covernment as the first phase of a \$10 million contract for explosives and related equipment, according to sources.

The second CIA employee was an undercover operative who assisted Wilson with contacts in the sale of other material to a foreign government, the sources said.

Wilson had associates in these transactions who are also former CIA employees.

In both cases, the equipment apparently would not have been provided to Wilson by U.S. companies unless it was thought the sale was in support of CIA activities.

"It's a nightmare situation," one source said, "these specialized companies thinking they are helping the CIA, and Wilson is shipping it off to countries that support terrorism.

"Jimmy Carter campaigned to stop CIA abuses and the arms trade and it seems some guerrilla operation has been run by former agents . . . "

The FBI has for six months been investigating allegations that Wilson exported explosives and sought to recruit Cuban exiles to assassinate a political opponent of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

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NEW YORK TIMES 17 APRIL 1979

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Wide Police Surveillance Abuses Reported in a Study by Quakers

By JANET BATTAILE Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 16 - A threeand-a-half-year study by the American cers in state and local law enforcement Friends Service Committee maintains agencies, was established as a private, that police surveillance of groups and in- tax-exempt organization in 1956 for the

study, are being aided by taxpayers' funds and Federal agencies, by computerized information networks and by private and quasi-private organizations.

A 150-page report released today by the committee, an arm of the Quakers' religious group, contends that although Congress is making headway in curtailing some of the intelligence abuses uncovered in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal, political surveillance and the keeping of records on law-abiding citizens continues unchecked by state and local police.

The group's study of nine American cities, draws heavily on data collected through lawsuits and requests under the Freedom of Information Act. It discloses what it says are details of some political surveillance activities that were first made public in 1976 by a Congressional report on intelligence.

'Threat to Constitutional Rights'

But incidents of illegal surveillance as recent as last year are also alleged, posing what the report calls "a grave threat to constitutional rights of freedom of expression, due process and privacy." It also contends that such activity has had "a serious impact" on the poor, on blacks and Hispanic-Americans and other ethnic and cultural minorities, with the effect of "stifling dissent and thwarting lawful attempts to seek redress of grievances or to effect social change."
A major focus of the committee's re

search was "an old-boy network" called the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, which operates a computerized informaized Crime Index. A STATE OF THE STA

The group, made up of intelligence offidividuals for political purposes is contin-uing "on a vast scale" in the nation.

The reported abuses, according to the regular police channels. Its computer operation was set up with grants from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Although the group has repeatedly asserted that it collects information only on figures in organized crime, the Friends report says that its study turned up file cards on political figures who had never been arrested or convicted.

Organization Is Singled Out

The report says that critics of intelligence activities point to the organization as "probably the chief mechanism through which derogatory, inaccurate and irrelevant information about political activists was spread from one police agency to another.

A Congressional audit of the organization has been completed but not yet released. A Congressional aide who has seen the audit said today it would show that the group has a "dual system of record-keeping, one pursuant to Federal law requiring only public record information and another subsystem that doesn't meet Federal requirements."

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was also criticized in the Friends report as being largely ineffectual in the fight against crime. But the report said that L.E.A.A. funding for urban intelligence units "had been a significant. factor in the accelerated growth of local police surveillance."

The group's study covered policy intelligence operations in Los Angeles, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Seattle and Jackson, Miss., with shorter-term studies involvtion network called the Interstate Organ- ing Minneapolis, Denver, Detroit and Chicago

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ase 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.

1822 R STREET N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009 202 483-3341

6 April 1979

Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

On April 16, 1979 the American Friends Service Committee will be releasing the enclosed report, "The Police Threat to Political Liberty" to the press, policy-makers and the public. This comprehensive report is the culmination of three and a half years of work in several cities and provides documented evidence that intelligence activity remains largely uncontrolled; that local, state and federal agencies, joined by private and quasi-private groups, coordinate their surveillance, and share information, misinformation and opinions; and that their activities remain largely without control and pose a grave threat to constitutional rights of freedom of expression, due process and privacy.

We would like to invite you or an authorized representative to meet with members of AFSC's staff on Monday afternoon, April 16, 1979, at 2:00-3:30 o'clock at Davis House, 1822 R Steeet, NW, to discuss our findings and recommendations.

Please contact Damu Smith of our Washington staff (483-3341) if you have questions or require additional information. We look forward to meeting with you on this serious matter.

Sincerely,

John Sullivan

Associate Executive

Secretary for Information and Interpretation

Enclosures: Press release

Report

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5



March 30, 1979

MAJOR REPORT CONCLUDES THAT POLITICAL SPYING BY POLICE EXISTS ON LARGE SCALE

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 10 A.M. EST, MONDAY, APRIL 16 (Please guard against premature release.)

"If there was a meeting in Baltimore City...we were there," says a former member of the police intelligence unit, the Inspectional Services Division. All strikes were covered, including photographs of pickets. ISD even monitored City Council and School Board meetings.

"Intelligence officers become isolated from the rest of the department with nothing to do but dream up suspicions. As they repeat rumors back and forth to each other, they begin to believe them and they are reported as facts," says a Seattle police officer.

Whether in Baltimore, Seattle, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago or Jackson, Miss., the American Friends Service Committee concludes that "Police surveillance and record keeping for political reasons exist on a vast scale" in this country.

In the first major comprehensive report of its kind, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of work in several cities, the Quaker organization said today that "Local, state and federal agencies, joined by private and quasi-private groups, coordinate their surveillance, and share information, misinformation and opinions. This 'intelligence' activity remains largely uncontrolled, and poses a grave threat to constitutional rights of freedom of expression, due process, and privacy.

"And...surveillance, physical intimidation and dossier-keeping have had a serious impact upon the poor, upon Blacks, Hispanic people and other ethnic minorities. Surveillance indeed has been used to inhibit or stifle dissent and lawful attempts to seek redress for grievances."

The report concentrates on five cities where the AFSC has had field staff on government surveillance and citizens rights: Baltimore, Los Angeles, Philadelphia,

(More)

Jackson and Seattle. Entitled "The Police Threat to Political Liberty," the report tells of local police spying and its tie-in with private, quasi-private and federal intelligence operations in several other cities, including Minneapolis, Denver, Detroit, and Chicago.

"The expansion of the police intelligence apparatus has been marked by an absence of clear-cut guidelines and effective oversight," AFSC Executive Secretary Louis W. Schneider said, "which has left intelligence units free to expand their spheres of operation far beyond the limits of criminal investigation.

"The pattern that emerges is the steady and deliberate growth of a police intelligence apparatus, unparalleled in U.S. history. The AFSC hopes that concerned municipal officials and editors in every major American city will ask: 'Shouldn't we find out what our police department is doing'?"

The AFSC called for an end to illegal wiretapping, burglaries, surveillance and infiltration of lawful groups by state and local law-enforcement agencies, as it did in a 1976 statement on the FBI and the CIA.

"These state and local agencies are an integral part of the intelligence network," the report said. "The pervasive spy system documented in this report has fastened itself upon the country under cover of darkness."

The report said critics of intelligence operations have speculated that the LEIU (Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit) "has probably been the chief mechanism through which derogatory, inaccurate, and irrelevant information about political activists was spread from one police agency to another." The LEIU claims to be a private organization whose members happen to be intelligence officers in state and local law enforcement agencies across the country.

The report told of a link between Detroit police and Chrysler Corporation in the firing of workers on the basis of political opinions; that Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. has provided police with information about subscribers, and Chicago officers identified people as members of a group when their cars were parked more than once near the scene of meetings—whether they were at the meetings or not.

The University of Pennsylvania's Department of Security and Safety in Philadelphia was engaged in political spying on campus, using federally funded workstudy students as informers. The United League of Marshall County (now the United League of Mississippi) has been subjected to state and federal surveillance, including by such agencies as the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, and the Mississippi Governor's Office of Human Resources and Community Services, because of a successful boycott of Byhalia, Miss., which developed out of a police shooting of a Black youth.

MAJOR SURVEILLANCE/Page 3 Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

In February, 1978, four members of the Los Angeles Police Department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division were discovered filming a City Council hearing at which citizens were testifying for and against a proposed nuclear facility at Sun Desert, Calif. When pointed out, they said they were making a training film for the police academy.

The AFSC recommended continued fact-finding; people availing themselves of the federal Freedom of Information Act and enactment of similar legislation at state and local levels; limiting the scope of intelligence collecting, storing, and dissemination; litigation, and investigation of private or quasi-private intelligence-gathering agencies.

The AFSC from 1975 to early 1979 received over 13,000 pages of documents and more are still coming in on appeal from 16 federal government bodies, under the Freedom of Information Act. These files revealed that the FBI has been keeping records on activities of the Quaker organization and many of its personnel for five decades.

The AFSC is supported by people of different faiths who care about peace, social justice and humanitarian service. Its work is based on a profound Quaker belief in the dignity and worth of every person, and a faith in the power of love and non-violence to bring about change.

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Advance for Release at 10 a.m. EST, Monday, April 16. (Please guard against premature release.)

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(For those editors not receiving a copy of the book, write or telephone Paul Brink, AFSC, 1501 Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102; (215) 241-7060.)

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A Bill to Revise Charter Of C.I.A. Termed Vague

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — Three peace groups told the Senate today that a proposed revision of the charter of the Central Intelligence Agency was so vague that it might not prevent the recurrence of spying abuses.

The Senate Intelligence Committee is considering legislation to revise the agency's 1947 charter to define what it may and may not do

But, today's witnesses said, that the proposal fell short, and that failure to include specific prohibitions would open the door to greater abuses than those that occurred in the past.

The American Friends Service Committee a Quaker group, said that nothing less than abolition of the intelligence agency would protect Americans against being spied upon by their Government.

Ethel Taylor, national coordinator of Women Strike for Peace, said that C.I.A. use of informers in political organizations should be prohibited and old files collected by the agency destroyed.

Richard Gutman, lawyer for the Chicago-based Alliance to End Repression, said that domestic counterintelligence activities should not be undertaken unless "based upon concrete evidence" of criminal espionage, sabotage or treason. ORGI Women State for Proce ORGI Alliance To E. Repression

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THE PROGRESSIVE November 1976

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that it contains only Agency has provided learned from its CIA ment "watch list" st cies, which probably OIA 2.05.1 FOTA (origunder Bacon)

Some of this mate.....

AFSC agreed, under protest, to pay photocopying charges. Some was released after the AFSC successfully appealed a denial of information. More may be made available only after legal action. The most interesting information — dealing, for example, with the planting of informers, will probably never be released. But the record clearly establishes more than fifty years of Government surveillance, including wiretapping, the opening of mail, and outright spying. To read through the pages and pages of resulting reports is to be overwhelmed by the sheer inefficiency and duplication of effort within the vast surveillance network just now coming to light.

In the 251 pages the AFSC has received so far from the CIA, eighty-six are a prepublication draft of a booklet, Experiment without Precedent, written by eleven representatives of the AFSC who spent three weeks in the People's Republic of China in May 1972, two months after Richard M. Nixon's famous visit. There was nothing startling, let alone confidential, in the draft, which was, of course, made public a few weeks later. Yet the CIA saw fit to obtain the draft at taxpayer expense, to copy and file it at taxpayer expense, and to analyze it at taxpayer expense.

Perhaps half of the material the AFSC has received from various Government agencies under the Freedom of Information Act is of a similar nature — news releases, copies of correspondence, copies of publications, reports of public meetings. The AFSC has always made it a point to be an open, public organization; it has no secrets to be spied out. Yet Government agencies have gone to great lengths to attend and report on open meetings, to read and copy news releases, to intercept the mail.

For years the New England regional office of the AFSC sponsored an annual seminar on international relations, called the Avon Institute. FBI files reveal that in 1954 at least three informants, "T-3," "T-4," and "T-5," infiltrated this meeting: "T-5 (of known reliability) advised that (name deleted) in one of his talks at the seminar at Avon Old Farms School in June of 1954 expressed the opinion that U.S. big business was the cause of the trouble in Guatemala because big businesses wanted to keep their interest alive in that country. He also stated that the United States, and other western powers, should keep out of Indochina affairs."

The Government files provide ample proof that the mail of AFSC staff members has frequently been opened. In 1943, an AFSC staff couple vacationing at a state park in West Virginia received some letters from the Philadelphia office regarding applications from college students to work as peace volunteers. There was also a letter from a Nisei who hoped she would be able to leave a relocation center to continue her education. A suspicious local resident opened the mail and forwarded its content to the CINTROPASUM315R00040004000135e material. As a result of this complaint, the Philadelphia bureau of the

The Friends and The Feds

MARGARET H. BACON

In February 1922, an FBI agent in Philadelphia sent a confidential and rather plaintive memorandum to his superior in Washington about the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), which had been accused of being used "by anarchistic organizations as a medium for sending their funds for the relief of Soviet Russia":

"[It] is the same as the one known as the Friends Society, which is commonly known as the Quakers. In checking up on almost all of the officers of the executive committee it was found that they are all persons of high standing in commercial and social circles, many of whom are devoting their time, without monetary gain, in the Committee's undertaking to help the famine-stricken people of Soviet Russia and in their other philanthropic undertakings. This Committee, which is known to be a nonpolitical organization or society, has accepted and is accepting funds from any organization or individuals, whether radicals or not, but they do not allow anyone, no matter how big the contribution may be, to invoke or serve their political aims or propaganda through the Friends Committee."

This pattern—an allegation that the AFSC is being "used" by a subversive element, followed by an investigation which establishes that it is a "sincere pacifist organization"—runs through the mountains of files the Quaker organization has amassed under the amended Freedom of Information Act of 1975, which gives individuals and organizations limited access to the files kept on them by the FBI, CIA, and similar Government organizations

Altogether, to date, the AFSC has received almost 1,700 pages from ten Government agencies, including 553 pages from the FBI, about 230 from the Air Force, 251 from the CIA, 88 from the Navy, 158 from the Inter-

nal Revenue Service, 66 from the Secret Service, and 335 from the State Department. The Army says it has destroyed all its files, as it was ordered to do, but copies keep showing up in other collections. The Defense Intelligence Agency has sent only one document, so heavily censored

Margaret H. Bacon is a member of the information services staff of the provided From Resease 2004/10/43: in Philadelphia.

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Abolish CIA and FBI unit, Friends committee proposes

Guest opinion

By WARREN WITTE

Americans are being deluged with documented evidence of illegal activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). There has been increasing pressure for reform of these two agencies.

The American Friends Service Committee has come to the conclusion that more basic steps than reform are required to insure the freedom of Americans and to insure that people in other countries are not subject to improper, illegal and inhumane actions of a secret arm of the U.S. government.

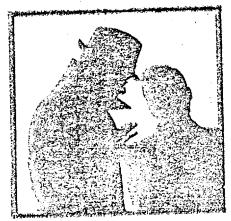
We have not called for reform of the CIA and of the Internal Securities Division of the FBI, but for their abolition.

As a Quaker organization working for peace abroad and justice in the United States since 1917, we have seen and experienced the devastating effects of these two agencies at work. As a pacifist organization which has at times found itself in opposition to certain American governmental policies, we have been investigated frequently, and at times harassed by the FBI.

We work closely with American lowincome and minority groups which are struggling for social justice, and have become painfully aware of FBI disruption, spying, and subversion aimed at many of these groups.

In our work abroad we have seen the work of the CIA. Particularly in Southeast Asia, where our staff worked in war relief efforts from 1966 to 1975, we saw the role which the CIA played

Warren Witte is executive secretary of the North Central Region, American Friends Service Committee.



in sponsoring assassinations and providing illegal aid to continue the war.

We have come to the conclusion that the repeated violations by these agencies have so unmistakably compromised them that they are beyond salvage as agencies in which Americans can confidently place their trust.

The history of efforts to reform major government agencies is not bright. There is evidence that president after president has experienced frustration in trying to change the policies and styles of operation of various bureaucracies. The depth of the bureaucracies and the strength of their patterns of operation make them almost immune to basic change.

If a new agency were to be created to carry on some of the functions of the CIA, the very fact of creation of a new agency would enable new lines of accountability and scrutiny to be established and would necessitate widespread consideration of these issues. Discontinuity is required if more than superficial reform is to be successful.

We reject, and call on all others to reject, clandestine U.S. activities abroad, such as subverting governments by bribery and corruption, secret military action, assassinations and conspiracy

At home we reject, and call on all others to reject, illegal wiretapping, mail interception, burglaries, coverups, surveillance and infiltration of lawful groups, use of agents provocateurs, investigations of dissent and dissenters by the party in power against its opponents or critics, and the maintenance of political dossiers on citizens and groups exercising legitimate rights.

We do not believe that there should be one standard for American citizens and another standard for others justifying American government actions abroad which we would not tolerate at home. To those who say we must fight fire with fire by engaging in reprehensible actions at home and abroad, we reply that we are not ready passively to give up our ideals ourselves out of fear of what others may do.

In this imperfect world the U. S. government will undoubtedly continue to gather foreign intelligence. Congress must fulfill its constitutional obligation to oversee this activity by prohibiting the kinds of acts which have brought the intelligence community into disrepute and by providing sanctions against those who overstep the bounds of law and decency.

The abolition of the CIA and the Internal Security Division of the FBI is a good place to start.

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To Honor Its Spies

MEXICO CITY, May 6 (AP)—The Cuban government is planning a fiesta June 6 in Havana to honor Cuba's secret agents and counterspies.

The Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said yesterday that the fiesta will be one of several commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Interior Ministry.

"The efficient work of the ministry has permitted the Cuban revolution and their top leaders to survive over the years," it said.

It listed among the ministry's achievements the folling of several plans by the U.S. Central intelligence Agency to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro and overthrow his government.

It did not say if any of the spies would attend the festivities.

Embassy Staff Blood Is Tested in Moscow

Associated Press

A medical technician is retesting the staff of the American embassy in Moscow to see if recent heavy doses of microwave radiation caused an increase in white-cell blood counts. State Department officials say.

They would not give figures, but conceded that several embassy officers and staff workers showed higher than average white-cell counts when tested in February

However, a near epidemic of the flu had swept the embassy then and might have coused the unusually high white cell counts, the officials said.

Now that the flu has passed, the tests are being repeated to see if the radiation the Russians have beamed into the embassy was the cause.

White cells provide immunization against disease and an increase is not necessarily a serious problem, perhaps only indicating that a minor infection is present.

On the other hand, leukemia is an uncontrolled multiplication of white cells.

In any event, the U.S. officials say the possibility of radiation-caused disease has largely passed because of measures taken in recent months.

Quakers Ask Abolition of Spy Groups

PHILADELPHIA — A national Quaker obtaining action of the Central Incilitence Agency and the Internal Security Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The board of directors of the American Erlends Service Committee (AFSC) plso called on Congress to prohibit any successor alendes from engagin, in surveillance and harassment of citizen's groups that have not taken part in unlawful activities.

"The repeated violations of these agencies" mandates," it said, "have so unmistakably compromised these two bodies that it is certain they are beyond salvage as agencies in which Americans can considertly place their trust."

It added that "the practices which brought these two bodies into account must be unequivocally ended, for the same occious committed by any successor argaines would be as intolerable as if they were undertaken by the CIA or the FBL"

P- E Hinger, DAVID

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R0001000100010-5A≥ PoRN Foundation OF the Middle EAST)

American Friends of the Middle East

This is the second in a series of articles describing the affiliations, statements, and activities of several Washington organizations which promote Arab interests in the United States.

American Friends of the Middle East (AFME), located in an expansive office on Massachusetts Avenue, describes itself as a "private, non-profit organization dedicated to furthering communication and understanding between the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa and the people of the United States through educational and informational programs."

According to Director of Information Services, Joan L. Borum, AFME was created in 1951 when it became apparent that the United States was destined to play a significant role in the Middle East. As a result of efforts by several noted individuals active in the Arab Middle East, AFME was organized to present "the other side" of the Middle East story, which its founders felt was not adequately represented or heard in this country.

"We have always tried not to favor the pro-Arab side or the pro-Israel side," Borum said, "but have looked at the Palestine question from a pro-American side." She maintained that American political decisions concerning the Middle East are often "made without adequate access of information."

Avowed Anti-Zionism

Politically, however, AFME is anything but neutral. The organization is avowedly anti-Zionist—though not anti-Israel—asserted Borum, who did not see this as a political orientation. Challenging Israel's right to exist as an "exclusive theocratic state," Borum insisted that because the creation of Israel was predicated by the Zionist movement" it was established on wrong premises." She called American support for the founding of Israel "a big mistake in terms of American national interest. We don't think Israel will ever be a viable entity in the Middle East," she said.

To be sure, AFME today has assumed a much more restrained political role than in the past when it boasted such extremists and well-known anti-Zionists as Dr. Elmer Berger, Harold B. Minor, and Kermit Roosevelt on its Board of Directors. The stigma of the

der Dorothy Thompson, however, has not yet worn off entirely. Nowadays, AFME is less concerned about disseminating outright propaganda as about emphasizing Arab medical, educational, and economic progress.

With total membership under a thousand, AFME relies in small part on a little over three thousand individual contributors to help finance its operations. There is no need to actively solicit funds, however, since a steady flow of money comes from numerous contracts and grants from major corporations and foundations. Among these are the Ford Foundation, the Department of State, and the American-operated Saudi Arabian Airlines.

Oil companies and other major industries have also contributed, but Borum termed these sums "very minor" since the organization itself is "not a direct service to them" and, therefore, not necessarily in their interest to support. In recent years no corporate funding has exceeded \$5,000 per year.

CIA Funding

Borum admitted that in the past AFME had received significant sums from organizations, including the philanthropic Dearborn Foundation, which were later shown to be conduits for CIA funds. Borum added that since the disclosure in 1964, there has been no financial assistance from sources receiving CIA funding. (See Near East Report Special Survey, 1964.)

A significant portion of AFME's disbursements are to its eight overseas offices in the Arab world-none in Israel. Besides the main Washington office, there are U.S. branches in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, with several more local chapters scattered throughout the country.

Although funds are primarily used for "manpower and development projects" in Arab countries, nearly onehalf of AFME's total revenues go to maintenance and administration. At present top priority is being given to counseling Arab students for admission to American universities under programs sponsored by the U.S. government. AFME also sends specialists to Arab countries to establish bases of cooperation with religious, cultural, and social-minded leaders of the Middle East. It sponsors programs of Arab speakers before student, church, and diences with the Arab viewpoint and conducts an active publication campaign.

Besides its bi-monthly newsletter, AFME Report, the organization puts out literature describing its activities and promoting the sale of books and pamphlets articulating the Arab position. These publications unabashedly reflect AFME's anti-Zionist posture.

Viewpoints, published monthly, deals with cultural and economic events in the Arab world. The "Basic Facts Series" is a compilation of pamphlets providing general information on individual Arab countries. Mid East, a monthly review of events, was discontinued in 1971 for lack of funds. Additionally, AFME acts as a clearing house for information on the Middle East by offering books and other publications to its members and contributors at substantial discounts. Perusal of the list of information services, however, favors representation of the Arab perspective on the problem.

One of AFME's principal objectives is combating what Borum categorized as "misinformation" of the American public by Zionist elements. Asked whether AFME's anti-Zionist leaning did not place the integrity of the organization as a nonpartisan one into question, Borum hesitated before saying that this was a serious coasideration which she needed more time to think about.

-DAVID ETTINGER

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NOVEMBER 1979

ORGINATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
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FEDERAL HISTORIANS CONFERENCE

The second conference of Federal Historians, sponsored by the Federal Resource Group of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and the Department of Energy, was held in Washington, DC on September 13, 1979. The National Coordinating Committee is currently a consortium of twenty-five historical organizations; it was founded in 1976 by the AHA, the Organization of American Historians, and the Southern Historical Association. The conference was planned by a committee chaired by Ronald Spector of the U.S. Army Center of Military History. Other members of the planning committee were Fred Beck of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Karl Cocke of the Center of Military History, Edie Hedlin of the National Historical Publications Commission, Morris MacGregor of the Center of Military History and J. Samuel Walker of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Approximately two hundred historians representing more than thirty historical programs within the federal government attended the meeting, which was held at the Department of Energy.

RESOLUTION ON THE HISTORICAL OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Taking cognizance of the fact that the historical office of the Central Intelligence Agency is scheduled to be abolished and its functions absorbed by administrative personnel who may not be historians;

And being convinced that this is a backward step for an agency that has in its trust the records without which the full record of the nation's foreign relations can never be written adequately, and without which even the future needs of the agency itself cannot be met;

And being further convinced that the interests of the federal historical program in general can only suffer by the disestablishment of the historical office of an agency as important as that of the Central Intelligence Agency;

BE IT RESOLVED by the tederal government historians, representing the historical agencies of the federal government, meeting on September 13, 1979:

THAT the Director of Central Intelligence be urged to reconsider the scheduled disestablishment of his historical office and give it new life and purpose to the end that historians may continue to serve the needs of his agency and the broad interests of the general public.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE STUDY CENTER AWARDS

Two of the first three awards for writing on intelligence made by the National Intelligence Study Center (NISC) were granted for works on recent history. The two books that shared the cash prize for the best book on intelligence published or written during 1978 were *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case* by Dr. Allen Weinstein, professor of history at Smith College, and *Piercing the Reich* by Joseph Persico, a study of OSS operations against Nazi Germany in World War II. NISC awards for research and writing by an American on intelligence are presented for a book, a scholarly article, and a journalistic series or individual piece.

Although the book award is set at \$1000, the awards panel, in dividing the first book award, presented \$750 to each of the award winners. The third selection made, a \$500 prize for the best scholarly article, was presented to Dr. Richard K. Betts of the Brookings Institution for an article published in World Politics (October 1978) entitled "Analysis, War and Decision: Why Intelligence Failures Are Inevitable." The panel chose not to award a prize the first year for journalistic writing.

The National Intelligence Study Center was established in Washington, DC in 1978 to assist scholars and others writing and conducting research about intelligence and national decision making, intelligence activities in a democratic society, and related subjects. Activities of the Center include bibliographical support, research assistance, operation of a library and reading room, publications describing efforts of national organizations to improve public understanding of intelligence activities, and a survey of college courses on intelligence.

The Center Board and Advisory Board include a number of university professors interested in studies on intelligence, among them Professor Eugene Rostow of the Yale University Law School, Professor Lyman Kirkpatrick of Brown University, and Dr. Jules Davids, professor of U.S. diplomatic history, Georgetown University, who was co-chairman of the awards panel. Dr. Ray S. Cline, director of studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, is president of the Center

NISC is interested in receiving from members of the AHA suggestions for books and other writing that might be considered for the 1979 and subsequent Center awards, and information on existing course materials covering intelligence activities. It is also interested in having more historians as members. In addition, it welcomes ideas on application of oral history techniques to historical aspects of intelligence, and on expansion of historical treatments of intelligence activities more generally.

Inquiries about NISC and its awards program should be addressed to Martin G. Cramer, Executive Director, National Intelligence Study Center, Suite 701, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

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THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)

9 October 1975

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TOMO The CIA Historians Ivory Tower Has a Cyclone Fence

Scholars Debate the Ethics of Working for the Agency

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By Lance Gay Washington Star Stall Writer

If a historian works for the CIA, to whom does he owe primarily allegiance: to Clio - the Muse of history --- or to William Colby?

A rather arcane debate to that effect is now sweeping the usually noncontroversial and rarified offices of the American Historical Association. The issue raised by some historians has reverberated through the intellectual ivory towers of American higher education as historians and others debate the issue of the ethics of working for government in the 1970s.

The debate comes in the wake of

the post-World War II disclosures and of the recent revelations of CIA involvement in domestic activities which have inspired some intellectuals to argue that it would be a betrayal of professional ethics for intellectuals to work for the government in these days and these times.

Take Prof. Ronald Radosh, associate professor of history at Queensboro Community College in New York City, for example.

RADOSH DRAWS a philosophical analogy between Americans working for the CIA today and Germans who worked for the Schutzstaffel (defense echelons, in literal translation, or most commonly known as the SS) under Hitler's regime before and during World War II.

Scholars worked for the SS in. World War II and rationalized their work as being done in a separate bureau, divorced from what the SS was doing. Of course, we know better than that now," he argues.

"As a historian, I have to make a

distinction between a historian as a historian and a historian as a about the meeting was Radosn's decome up with some scription of a confrontation that policy on the issue Different people Approver Release 2004/40/130 CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

through different eyes, of course, and a spokesman for the CIA, who plead-

ed anonymity from his offices in the headquarters at Langley, Va., said the issue comes down to whether a historian is a citizen or not. "The basic answer is that all of them are Americans. . . . Americans must be willing to assist their government."

The debate within the AHA was sparked after John F. Devlin, deputy director of political research for the CIA, appeared at the AHA convention in Chicago last December to recruit historians for the agency. The CIA has recruited historians through advertisements in the past, but previous to the Chicago convention

assumed a rather low-key posture. However, Devlin appeared in Chicago with a badge on his lapel identifying himself as being from the CIA the week after the first revelations of CIA domestic spying activity appeared in national newspapers. Some of the historians who spotted the badge thought it was a joke, but Devlin, a soft-spoken, mild-mannered man with a trim white beard, who himself majors in colonial history, proved to be the real article at a job conference for historians.

DEVLIN TOLD the historians he was looking for applicants to work in fields in modern Middle Eastern and Western Euronean history and insisted at the meeting that the work done by historians hired by the CIA would be proper, scholarly and "distinct from the covert action one associates with the agency," according to Ra-

Devlin, who could not be reached at his office in the super-secret Langley headquarters of the CIA after repeated calls, did not dispute Radosh when given the opportunity to reply to his article in a recent issue of the AHA Newsletter.

The only elements Devlin disputed about the meeting was Radosh's de-

(rigunde Cay) Hilton conference room towards the close of the meeting. When Radosh got to his feet to argue that the AHA should be ashamed of offering its facilities to a CIA recruitment officer, 'a fellow historian ran down the aisle brandishing an umbrella whose pointed end he thrust at my face. As I ducked, I thought to myself that perhaps this young man understood the proper relationship between the CIA's theory and practice. and that he had passed the first part of his job interview.

Devlin devoted the second paragraph of a twoparagraph reply to answer this point, arguing that the umbrella incident "was somewhat less dramatic than Mr. Radosh described. I started forward to restrain the person with the umbrella, but he returned to his seat before I could reach him. And to my knowledge, he did not apply for a job.

However, some historians did apply and the AHA Council is now finding itself in the middle of a heated debate over the ethics and working for the CIA.

PROF. NATALIE DAVIS, a historian at the University of California, Berkeley, who specializes in preindustrial French history, said she expects the council to tackle the weighty problem of the ethics of historians sometime dater this year and come up with some sort of policy on the issue in the

RECRUITING HISTORIANSproved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R0001000100015

IN THE

RONALD RADOSH

William E. Colby's policy of building a more open CIA was evident at the annual conference of the American Historical Association, held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago from December 27 to 30. At just the time when jobs are very hard to find in the universities, the CIA made its first public appearance before the AHA by scheduling interviews for those historians who might care to work for "the agency." In addition, the AHA presented a half-hour talk and question period by John F. Devlin, deputy director of political research at the CIA.

Devlin, who was introduced as part of the "scholarly side" of the agency, presented a talk that fitted in with what New York Times reporter David Binder (December 29) called the CIA's need "to take defensive steps by etting the public know a bit more about the workings of the agency." It also might be seen as an attempt, in the midst of revelations about the agency's covert domestic intelligence program, to resurrect the image of the CIA as a repository of intelligent liberalism in government; an agency tolerant of heretical views and more than willing to employ the services of liberal academics.

Devlin's presentation, and his answers to critical quesions, offered insights into the assumptions that lead many Devlin noted that a few hundred historians had answered he ad placed by the CIA in the AHA's employment buletin) to offer the agency their services. Devlin himself n no way resembled the thugs one thinks of as being mployed by the agency's operational branch. A mildnannered, soft-spoken man, with a trim white beard, he oks like a civilized academic. Originally a historian specalizing in colonial America, Devlin was the perfect gency recruiter in the job-starved historical profession.

Unlike the agents who engage in foreign or domesic dirty tricks, the agency's management is scholarly and enteel. The CIA needs trained specialists, persons skilled n the techniques of historical research that are taught in raduate schools, to carry out scholarly investigations of oroblem areas designated by the State Department, the xecutive branch of government, or the upper managenent of the agency itself. Devlin was looking for histolans to work on what he called "the entire problem of the Middle East"; the attitude of Western European nations pward politics in the age of détente, especially the scope of the entire European Left. When pressed as to what he and specifically in mind, Devlin answered that the agency needed thorough study of the politics of, the policies of and the different currents of opinion within the Italian Communist party. It also needed people to predict what would happen in Iran after the Shah's death. Devlin inisted that the work prepared for the historians was proper, scholarly and distinct from the covert action one associates with the agency. At this point, I interjected hat the academic studies to be carried out would be

operational branch. A study of the Chilean legislature in 1969, for example, might well have allowed the agency to determine which legislators to bribe to vote against. Allende in the 1970 elections—a job for which the CIA doled out \$350,000. Similar acquaintance with the politics of Italian communism could serve a like task should a covert program be put into practice if Italy shifts left.

In case any of the historians present had moral qualms about the uses to which their work would be put, Devlin assured them that their research "begins and ends with a piece of paper." They were pure scholars engaging in traditional research. At one point, a member of the audience expressed interest in employment with the agency, but feared that what he called his Marxist approach to history might make him ineligible. Devlin quickly assured him that a Marxist had a place in the CIA. As if to convince the audience that the agency held modern views, Devlin added that the CIA would employ individuals who engaged in "a moderate amount of social smoking of marijuana," although the use of hard drugs would be a bar to employment.

The majority of the fifty or more historians attending Devlin's talk, and perhaps the few hundred who had applied to the agency for a job, saw things Devlin's way. Questions centered about possibilities of promotion, opportunities to work in the field rather than exclusively in Washington, the CIA's pension program, etc. Devlin sought to make it appear that the agency was simply another arm of the government, and that individuals should seek to work within it to make policy more intelligent. "If the allegations about the CIA's covert domestic programs are true," Devlin answered to my hostile questioning—(he referred to Seymour Hersh's original story as an allegation), he found the operation "reprehensible" and emphasized that he knew nothing of it. Presumably his answer was intended to prove that one can work in the modern CIA, even hold an executive position, and yet dissociate oneself from the work carried out by the agency as a whole. Devlin did not, however, say anything critical about the CIA's continuing effort to subvert foreign governments.

To many who heard him, Devlin was himself a renewed proof of the CIA's liberalism. It has been empha-

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ORGI AMERICAN HISTORICAL CIAIO'S CARVER George (Grig under Rodanh)

egwork for the policies to be put into action by the Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5 Tom ockefeller's Secret Aid to Paper Put at \$160,000

No question about the legality of the transaction has been raised. But the manner in which point involved a nonprofit Rockefeller, who put up Rockefeller corporation set up to promote self-development among peoples of the world—kept Mr. Rockefeller's personal connection with the matter off the public record and gives in the public record it was handled—which at one point involved a nonprofit Rockefeller corporation set up

A spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller has not responded to requests for information on the transaction.

That Mr. Rockefeller helped Mr. Braden had been disclosed before, but the magnitude and the nature of the transaction were not known.

First Loan in 1954

Mr. Braden said in an interview at his home in Chevy Chase, Md., that Mr. Rockefeller said, as he agreed to make one of the loans, "Father al-

Thomas W. and Joan Braden, according to persons familiar with the arrangement.

Mr. Rockefeller reportedly put \$160,000 into the transaction, a sum equal to almost one third of the purchase price of \$500,000 paid in 1954 which also owned The Center-public statement that annually identified owners and mortgage hokers.

Mr. Braden, now a syndicated columns, said that Mr. Rockefeller and was published owners and mortgage hokers.

Mr. Braden, now a syndicated columns, said that Mr. Rockefeller said, "I have a will be Braden's Columns, said that Mr. Rockefeller in 1954; closed the sale. They received a down payment of the purchase The Blade Tribune in \$000 was made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1955 to help keep the paper solvent. The loans were repaid, when the Bradens sold the braden in 1967, he added.

The said that Mr. Rockefeller had agreed to second Promissory Note with the cash used in A.I.A. products the the paper solvogo, taking that this be replaced with proferred stock when Mr. Rockefeller in that it lacks the individual content to buy. It was owned by the Beck family, which also owned The Center-public statement that annually identified as an owner of a fairly large share of the paper solvogon. The lack alan Kander, a left the paper solvogon that the paper solvogon, taking the the paper solvogon, taking the the paper solvogon, taking the promissory note but the paper solvogon, taking the the paper solvogon, taking the promissory note was the promissory note was the promissory note was the promissory note was the promissory note of the paper solvogon, taking the promissory note was the paper solvogon, taking the promissory note was sufficient in that it lacks the increase with prefered stock when Mr. Rockefeller said, "I have a was aliable in the paper solvogon and took a 25-year was promissory note was securited that the paper solvogon, taking the the paper solvogon that

went into the deal he had about had in the first two years pro-\$15,000 of his own money. He vided \$130,000 for a paper that said that he approached four cost \$500,000, he was never well-to-do friends, including named.

the public record and gives insights into his style of financial
operation.

A spokesman for Mr. Rocke
A spokesman for Mr. Rocke-

"It was on Nelson A. Rocke-feller Account No. 2 and that The association was the phi-

one of the loans, "Father always has asked us not to invest in publications."

The first loan was made in 1954, when Mr. Braden, an Office of Strategic Services agent and paratrooper in World War II, was an assistant to Allen Wouldes, Director of Central Intelligence. Mr. Braden was executive director in 1949 of the Museum of Modern Art. The Museum of Modern Art. The Rockefeller family has had a substance of the old companies that do business purchase price and was a direct in Venezuela, including Creole Petroleum Corporation, in which the Rockefellers have major interests.

Was not finally paid off until As a nonprofit organization, Mr. Braden sold the paper in A.I.A.'s tax returns are supsuched as bonds and mortgages made many contributions to A.I.A. and about \$13-million went into it and I.B.E.C. from represented 20 per cent of the oil companies that do business purchase price and was a direct in Venezuela, including Creole Petroleum Corporation, in which the Rockefellers have major interests.

Was not finally paid off until As a nonprofit organization, A.I.A.'s tax returns are supsuched price and was a direct purchase price and was a direct procedure of the oil companies that do business purchase price and was a direct procedure. Petroleum Corporation, in which the Rockefellers have statement of ownership and major interests.

Was not finally paid off until As a nonprofit organization, A.I.A.'s tax returns are supsuched procedure. The Rockefeller brothers made many contributions to A.I.A. and about \$13-million went into it and I.B.E.C. from represented 20 per cent of the oil companies that do business purchase price and was a direct in Venezuela, including Creole Petroleum Corporation, in which the Rockefeller bave and III.A.'s tax returns are supsuched procedure and procedure procedure and procedure procedure procedure.

impressed me that he had two personal accounts," he said.

On Oct. I, 1954, Mr. Braden printed the first statement of ownership after he acquired the company was joined by a quired of publishers who hold profit company called Internal in the nad ever asked Mr. Rocke-feller nature feller to use A.I.A. to place feller to use A.I.A. agents and replied that Mr. Rocke-feller put into operation in 1946-47 to aid economic believe any of the fellows in my shop did it, either, for I think I would have known about it." quired of publishers who hold profit company called Internasecond-class mailing permits.

Lists of editors and other extion, which went into many
ecutives, and declarations of projects, from raising hogs in
ownership including names of Brazil to building houses in
lenders who hold securities Puerto Rico.

The

Close association with the Sometime in 1955, Mr. Braden service made available returns museum since its founding.

Mr. Braden said that a file the conversation turned, as Mr. lier ones were not available. Braden remembers it, to the inlier ones were not available. ler offices in New York conduing "How's your paper The returns show that the compager published by his friends, Thomas W. and Joan Braden, according to persons familiar with the arrangement.

Mr. Rockefeller reportedly to give that help.

Close association with the Sometime in 1955, Mr. Braden as Mr. Rockefeller, and the conversation turned, as Mr. lier ones were not available. Braden remembers it, to the inlier ones were not available. Braden remembers it,

Rockefeller to redeem the preferred stock that he had given

to A.I.A.
While he was in the C.I.A., tin America, he said that there

He was asked specifically if he had ever asked Mr. Rocke-

> GROI AIA (American TNTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATED Social Development

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

The Director

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D. C. 20505

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OLC #77-4558/a

11 NOV 1977

CIA 4.02 Liberety (oig under Abourezh)

Honorable James Abourezk United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Abourezk:

In response to your letter of 18 October requesting clarification of the subject of documents released by this Agency to the American Palestine Committee concerning the 1967 Israeli attack on the <u>USS Liberty</u>, I am enclosing the complete file of correspondence between the Agency and the Committee.

You state in your letter that assurances were given to the American Palestine Committee that CIA files contained nothing that would contradict the documents which were released to the Committee. The file of correspondence reveals no such assurances. In fact, the Committee was advised that the materials being released were sanitized and that other documents were not releasable. Furthermore, the reports released were clearly marked as being unevaluated information or in one case as being an intelligence memorandum compiled from all sources and therefore evaluated information.

For your information, I am forwarding the text of my comment to the press to which you make reference. It was made in response to a question on the ABC Good Morning America show on 19 September 1977. You will notice that I refrained comment on the action of the American Palestine Committee in its use of the documents released to it. Similarly, our press relations office has scrupulously avoided characterizing the action of the Committee. In response to press queries, two points have been noted; first, that the three documents printed by the Committee in the New York Times were unevaluated information, and secondly, that the intelligence memorandum which was also released to the Committee contained evaluated information drawn from all sources, and that information received subsequently did not alter the judgments contained in the intelligence memorandum.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

3 November 1977

CIA4.02 Liberaty Abourezk, Times CIALOI TURNOR CA GRAL American Pale

Senator raps CIA findings in Israeli attack on Liberty

By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been called on to give a "complete clarification" of its findings in the controversial "Liberty" affair of 1967 in which Israeli planes in September when the CIA reports were pubattacked an American communications ship.

In a tough letter to CIA Director Stansfield Turner, U.S. Sen. James Abourezk (D) of South Dakota questioned a CIA analysis - produced only five days after the June 8, 1967, incident - which called the attack accidental. The CIA analysis was written before a court of inquiry could be conducted and before extensive interviews of witnesses and survivors could be carried out.

The controversy over the attack on the USS Liberty once again made headlines recently when the American Palestine Committee - a privately funded group based in Bridgeport, Connecticut, which holds that Palestinians have been treated unjustly - published three intelligence reports received by the CIA after its initial analysis of the attack was made. Those reports, obtained by the committee through freedom-of-information actions, indicated that the attack on the Liberty was deliberate.

Senator Abourezk, who is of Lebanese origin and one of the few members of Congress who consistently espouses Arab interests, said in his letter that the CIA had given the American Palestine Committee and its Washington attorney assurances that. CIA files contained nothing which would discredit the reports suggesting that the Israeli attack was deliberate. Yet, he pointed out, within hours of the publication of the three documents in the New York Times on Sept. 19, Admiral Turner said in a television interview that the attack had been an honest mistake.

Senator Abourezk's office said that a CIA official had informed an aide to the Senator that an answer to the Senator's letter might be forthcoming by the end of this week.

One of the three CIA documents published by the American Palestine Committee quoted unnamed sources as saying in late 1967 that Moshe Dayan, now Israeli Foreign Minister and then Defense Minister, personally ordered the attack on the Liberty.

Foreign Minister Dayan, visiting Washington lished, reiterated his earlier denial that the attack had been deliberate.

According to some sources, the only plausible explanation for the attack came in two Penthouse magazine reports written last year by British journalist Anthony Pearson. Mr. Pearson, who is soon to publish a book on the subject, contended that the combined air and sea assault on the Liberty, in which 34 men were killed and 164 wounded, was intended to prevent the Liberty from reporting that Israeli forces had advanced beyond the limits of a secret agreement reached between the United States and Israel before the six-day Arab-Israeli war of 1967. The second of the first

According to Mr. Pearson's reports, the Americans had learned that Jordan's King Hussein was encouraged to fight beyond the containment plan by a deliberate "cooking" of his communications by the Israelis, who had succeeded in breaking Arab codes and were altering messages between the Arab forces. Mr. Pearson said that on June 8, only three days away. from their final objectives, the Israeli leaders feared that the continued presence of the Liberty, monitoring their activities, might wreck their plans.

Survivors of the attack on the Liberty have pointed out that the ship was in international waters and properly marked by a large flag on its masthead and English letters on its stern. Yet the Israelis claimed that despite six hours of surveillance of the communications ship in bright sunshine by their reconnaissance planes prior to the attack, they had mistaken it for an Egyptian tanker, a tanker which at that time was in port at Alexandria, Egypt.

All The News That's And All The Ads Regardless

On the morning of Sept. 19th, the same day that Israel's Foreign Minister-Moshe Dayan visited the White House, the New York printed ... his Times photograph under a headline identifying him, as a murderer.

The headline was admittedly, part of a one third page ad, placed by Norman Dacey of the American Palestine Committee.

But it was printed by the Times, nevertheless, and Mr. Sulzberger's corporation took in \$5,112 for printing a statement charging this Israeli cabinet officer and war hero with homicide. The Times salesman for this ad was a Barry Lipton.

'The Times has, by striking contrast, congratulated itself for its decision to reject advertising for porny movies.

Why are ads for nudie films less acceptable than ads accusing a soldierdiplomat of mass homicide? Is mass murder and a printed accusation thereof somehow less shocking than cinematic coitus?

Is the New York Times on a sensible wave length of morality when it rejects ads rrom those who provide porn for willing audiences. while at the same time, providing space for those who defame visiting diplomats with unsubstantiated charges of mass murder?

The "American Palestine Committee," which paid for this ad, consists primarily of a millionaire developer and author of "How to Avoid Probate" named Norman F. Dacey of Connecticut

Mr. Dacey, through a Freedom of Information suit. obtained from the CIA three documents pertaining to the Israeli attack on the U.S.S.

Liberty during the Six Day

This ad does NOT mention that these documents are, according to CIA spokesman "unevaluated information" — as reported in a brief story at the bottom of page 7 in the same edition of The Times as this ad.

If one can believe that Israel would deliberately attack a ship belonging to its most supportive ally, then this unevaluated material has some value. Apparently Mr. Dacey can believe this just as he was able to question the loyality of American Jews in another ad — also published by the New York Times, on June

15, 1972. The Times has a Manager of Advertising Acceptance. Robert Smith who politely cited the newspaper's guideline: "In support of free expression, The Times often accepts opinion ads' quoted Mr. Smith who also cited a stipulation that such ads are expected to be "within the boundaries of decency and good taste" with the expectation that advertisers will "avoid inaccurate statements."

"But," he added, "there is such volume that The Times cannot check all ad copy and cannot always vouch for its accuracy.

Somehow. The New York Times had enough time to reject Accuracy In Media ads which dissented with Tom Wicker and which criticized the coverage of death of Orlando Letelier.

But the allegedly ethical New York Times has, by contrast, no reluctance to publish ads questioning the national loyalty of: American Jews and describing a Jewish general≨as a murderer.

DAYAN, Mosha

WASHINGTON, D.C. JEWISH WK-AMER, EXAM. SEP 22 1777 WEEKLY - 24.783 CLA 4.02 Liberty P-Polakoff, Joseph CLA 1.04 Berend, Dennis

CIA, Dayan deny pro-Arab charge on Sinking U.S. ship

By Joseph Polakoff

A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency this week that the American Palestine Committee withheld information in its possession that was "considerably at variance" with the accusations it levelled against Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an advertisement published this morning in the New York Times.

The pro-Arab group charged that Dayan, then Israel's Defense Minister, had personally ordered the Israeli air attack on June 8, 1967, although he was aware it was an American ship.

The committee said its charges were based on three CIA documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. Denis Berend, deputy press chief of the CIA, told the JTA, however, that attorneys for the committee had received four documents from the CIA but cited only three of them. Those documents, he said were "unfinished, unevaluated, raw intelligence." He described the fourth, unused, document as "more finished intelligence" that "actually was an accounting of what transpired in the attack" and was "considerably at

variance" with the other three.

Although the ad claimed that the American Palestine Committee had "just received" the documents, Berend told the JTA that the first three were given to the group's lawyers last July and the fourth was released to them three weeks ago. He could not say exactly when the documents were requested.

were requested.

The allegations were brushed aside by CIA director Admiral Stanfield Turner and Dayan. Turner, appearing on the ABC television program. Good Morning America said the Liberty incident was an action of the Six Day War that was not malicious and was satisfactorily explained by Israel.

Dayan, who spoke to reporters in the presence of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance just prior to their meeting at the State Department Monday morning, told the JTA that Israel had not known the Liberty was an American ship. "We were at war," he said, and the attack was a mistake by the Israeli Air Force. "We not only apologized," but agreed to indemnify the U.S. for the damage, Dayan said.

The American Palestine Committee ad was apparently an attempt to embarass Dayan and his government at the start of a new round of diplomatic talks aimed at reconvening the Geneva Conference.

The ad in the Times, under the headline, "Are we welcoming the murderer of our sons?" quoted CIA documents that identified the Turkish military attache in Tel Aviv as the source of charges that Israel knowingly attacked an American ship, killing 34 crewmen and injuring 164. The documents imply that Dayan ordered the attack because the Liberty's electronic equipment was jamming Israeli military communications and intercepting Israeli intelligence.

ORGI Avencan

CALO I TURNA

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE 26

THE NEW YORK TIMES 19 September 1977

西DAYAN, Mosha

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Are We Welcoming The Murderer Of Our Sons?



On June 8, 1967, an American naval vessel, the USS LIBERTY, was attacked by Israeli planes and torpedo boats in international waters off the Sinai coast of Egypt. Thirtyfour Americans died, 164 were wounded and \$7,644,146 damage was done to the ship.

Although the attack followed six hours of Israeli air surveillance in bright sunshine, during which time the ship's markings and the American flag it flew were clearly visible, the Israelis have always claimed that the attack was an honest mistake on their part.

BUT

As a result of action taken by this Committee under the Freedom of Information Act, we have just obtained from the CIA copies of three intelligence information documents in its files from which the following excerpts are presented for the information of the American people:

No. 1, dated 23 June, 1967 Title: "Turkish General Staff Opinion Regarding The Israeli Attack On the USS LIBERTY"

"The Turkish Military Attache in Tel Aviv recently returned to Turkey AND THE THE TREE SERVING COLLEGE BY COLLEGE BY THE PROPERTY OF The Turkish General Staff is convinced that the Israeli attack on the LIBERTY was deliberate. It was done because the LIBERTY's commo

P- MARKham, WingA

crisis, Snepp said he began to learn

the meaning of accommodation. As his responsibilities increased, so apparently did the pressures for him to "tout the company line, and to bend analyses to fit misconceptions.

"After a few [demurrers], I began bending on the rationale that by doing so I might gain enough status and credit in the agency to ensure that the truth, as I saw it, eventually got back to Washington," Snepp said.

"How misguided I was. In the final weeks, the ambassador and the CIA station chief simply ignored the intelligence that simply did not suit their own wishful thinking."

Pull-out Debacle

The debacle that followed in the final hours of the Saigon pull-out brought Snepp to the penultimate moment of confrontation with his superiors. He described to the APA session how he had been overwhelmed by "a terrible case of guilt" at what he viewed as betrayal of the many Vietnamese allies and at his own sense of having failed them through his part in helping to perpetuate "the illusion that they could trust us."

Once back at CIA headquarters, Snepp tried in 1975 to spur agency efforts to assess what had gone wrong and to acknowledge the blame for its part in the betrayal, but he got nowhere.

'Meanwhile, self-serving accounts began to be leaked from the CIA about the Saigon collapse, often classified material, disclosure of which could jeopardize the Vietnamese we had abandoned," Snepp maintained.

"That did it for me. In January of the following year, only a few weeks after receiving the CIA medal of merit for my performance in Vietnam, I resigned in protest and began writing a book to get the truth out."

Former CIA Agent Speaks at APA Meeting

By Margaret Markham

ANNIHILATION of ego, disobedience. guilt, acute isolation, anger, paranoia—these certainly are not unusual terms at any gathering of psychiatrists. But what was out of the ordinary at the recent APA regional meeting in New York was the speaker who used them, and the context in which they were intermingled. Equally strange was the inability of the presenter to hand a written text to the session chairman-a court's gag order paradoxically permits him to speak, but not to write, except upon CIA censorship.

Before a rapt audience at a panel on ethics and psychiatry, author Frank Snepp gave a vivid glimpse of his own mental process and that of the CIA as he recounted his tortuous fall from grace as the agency's chief strategy advisor in Vietnam. "The terrible thing about the agency is that it does have a religious quality about it. You do become part of a cell. And to criticize the CIA takes a great deal of pushing and shoving with your conscience," Snepp confessed, noting that psychiatrists are very much a part of the CIA schema.

"When you join the agency, from beginning to end, you confront psychiatry all the way. To get in you undergo a psychiatric test. You also undergo a lie detector test, and very penetrating questions are asked. The answers to that determine if you get into the CIA, since it is a sort of sine qua non for admission. If you get through that, and you seem relatively stable, and normal sexually-and that's very important from the agen-

cy's standpoint—then you're home free," he said.

In Snepp's case, joining the CIA had both pragmatic and idealistic overtones.

"I never saw the CIA in religious terms. For me the agency was always an instrument for achieving something personally important, for realizing a part of myself, rather than some higher goals," he acknowledged.

He related how in 1968, an agency recruiter had assured him that joining the CIA would eliminate the possibility of being drafted for Vietnam. Avoiding the draft in any other way was abhorrent to Snepp, who said he had been brought up "in a southern tradition that demanded service and sacrifice for one's country. The agency offered a neat compromise between that ideal and the hazards of becoming a foot soldier."

One of the ironies that later caught up with Snepp was assignment to Vietnam where he spent nearly five years, far longer than any foot soldier would have. But what apparently made it bearable to him was the marriage of ideals.

'The political values I brought with me into the CIA squared nicely with its overall mission. It did not trouble me that the agency might occasionally resort to dirty tricks, short of assassination, to fend off dirty tricks of our enemies. I trusted implicitly in the CIA's commitment to getting the truth back to policy makers in Washington. As long as I could convince myself that we were getting the truth back to Washington, anything was permissible," Snepp recalled.

But in the crucible of the Vietnam



Summer Savings

By Peter Weaver

Do you want a first-class vacation complete with swimming, tennis, wholesome meals (all you can eat) and stimulating activities—or the cheap?

Go back to college.

Many colleges and universities in this country are turning into summer resorts. They're offering "vacation" programs at prices that can't be touched by the better known resort and tourist attractions. Some quick samples:

• • University of California as Berkeley One week "Berkeley Experience" from July 30 through Aug. 6 includes morning seminars on such things as "New Sources.

Consumer

of Energy conducted by Nobel Prizewinner Glenn Seaborg (former head of the Atomic Energy Commission), winemaking wine tasting and "earthquakes" (working with Cal's famous seismographic equipment and experts)

With all this stimulating knowledge; you get your meals (all: you can eat), rooms and linens, swimming, tennis and tours of the San Francisco Bay area. Adults pay \$150 (double occupancy) for the whole week and children pay \$100 (there's a special camp for them). This comes to around \$21 a day for all your meals, all activities and all recreation. What resort can match it?

- University of Michigan; Ann: Arbor Family: University Weeks is another bargain. For \$140 (adults) and \$50 (children) you get full room; and board for one week, morning seminars with topprofessors, golf, tennis, swimming, con-certs and even a night at "Bimbo's," the student beer hangout
- The American University, Washington, D.C.—From July 31 through Aug. 7, you can go to "Vacation College." Morning seminars include: performing arts (concerts and theater at Wolf Trap Farm Park or the Kennedy Center), power in government (with sessions at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., various government departments and offices and major
 news bureaus) and Federal architecture
 (Washington's buildings and monuments).

 You can get a copy by sending 50 cents
 to Consumer Information Center,
 Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

 Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

You get swimming, tennis and a wine and cheese party but no meals for \$150 per person (room and linen included). The price includes three extra days "sightseeing" after the week's courses and activities

 Brown University, Providence, R.L. The summer college resort program with the theme "Explorations in Time and Space is so popular you can only get on the waiting list. Such nationally-known figures as Isaac Asimov (scientistand science fiction writer) are affiliated with the program. Better luck next summer. The price for a week, including room, maid service, all-food and swim-

ming, is \$195 per person.
Washington College, Chestertown,
Mc You get no seminars or other or ganized activities but you do get a nice clean room, fresh linens with a shared bath for only \$4.50 a day (double occupancy). Chestertown is in the heart of the Maryland Shore area where you get fishing and crabbing on the Chesapeake Bay

with Atlantic Ocean swimming nearby.

Meals, cost \$1.50, \$2, and \$3.50 for breakfast, lunch and dinner—all you can eat (includes crabs and other local delicacies). Swimming and tennis are free. You can arrange fishing trips and sightseeing on your own.

There are two places you generally write for information on college "resort" activities: the Alumni Office or the Housing Office. The former knows about: package seminar deals while the latter usually knows if just plain rooms are _available.

Get a map, pick the area you want to visit, then look up colleges and universities through the education directory found in most libraries. Your librarian can help the control of the control of the control

BOOKS AND BOOKLETS: Do you want to lose weight this summer? Or, perhaps, it's the other way around your want to gain weight to make that bathing suit look better. Either way, you can come up with a good plan by reading "Food-And Your Weight," a booklet written by diet experts Louise Page and Nancy Raper for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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wamu am campusradio 61

PLEVING Solomon A.

Dear Mr. Thurmer,

Thank you for taking the time to speak to me on the telephone today.

First let me mention a few things about our show. The show is THE SUNDAY NIGHT

TAIK SHOW which is on the air live from lopm to lam sunday nights. The format

of the show is interview/discussion divided into two one and a half hour segments,

we also selicit and air live phone calls which are screened before hand.

As to how you can help us; sometime in the near future we are interested in doing a segment with someone from the CIA who would talk discuss some of the issues that have been in the news lately. The purpose is to shed a more objective light on the CIA's activities and role in national security. I understand that your organization is in the middle of a shift in leadership right now and appreciate that you may have difficulty honoring this request. However, I hope you find it possibe to lend us a person from the CIA for an hour and a half (10pm to 1130) one sunday night soon.

Solomon A hering

Solomon A. Levine

Why of it's his by

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100010001-5

The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. (202)363-1515

Approved For Release 2004/10/1375 CIA-RDP88-01315R000 to 000 1000 Rs. ty of Beirut

LEBANON Hard times for a prestigious college

Like most other privately run U. S. universities, the American University of Beirut (AUB) is feeling the aftermath of the fourfold increase in oil prices. AUB's problem, however, is not the cost of heating oil, but the price exacted by an intensification of old political animosities and by the disintegration

of exchange rates.

Since its founding by Protestant missionaries in 1866, AUB has been the leading Western-style university in the Mideast and a principal conduit of American technological and intellectual disciplines. Propped up by U.S. foreign aid and a small endowment, AUB has graduated scores of leading Arab statesmen, including Lebanon's Charles Malik, former president of both the U.N. General Assembly and of the Security Council, and Adnan Pachachi, Abu Dhabi's minister of state for foreign affairs. Its prestigious medical, engineering, and agriculture schools, and strong departments in mathematics, economics, and chemistry, have staffed much of the area's modern infrastructure.

Now, double-digit inflation is eroding the \$15-million endowment, while its annual grant from the U. S. government, which has slipped slightly to \$6-million this year, has been ravaged by a 35% plunge during the past two years in the value of the dollar against the Lebanese pound. As a result, the grant, which once paid half of AUB's instructional budget, now covers barely a third. "We never could be everything to everybody," says AUB's President Samuel B. Kirkwood, "but we're going to be even less of anything to anybody

in the future.'

Services for sales. In its extremity—a \$4-million to \$5-million gap in next year's budget despite a severe austerity program—AUB is casting about for help. An American Express Co. affiliate is counseling the university on ways to wring income or capital from its valuable real estate holdings in Beirut. The university has also set up a

corporation to sell services it once supplied free to the Arabs' national universities and hospitals—including technical assistance in computer programming and inventory management.

Most of all, AUB is asking the oil-rich nations to pick up some of the bills, both in direct grants and in higher tuition payments from the parents of the wealthy and from the governments of scholarship students. Although only 10% of AUB's 5,000 students hail from the oil-producing countries, the university thinks it has a valid claim on a bigger share of the oil money, since many Jordanian, Lebanese, and Syrian graduates end up in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. AUB wants \$180-million in endowments from oil producers.

So far, AUB is getting some encouragement, but no money. The oil producers, either conservative politically, anti-American, or both, are reluctant to help an institution with close ties to the U.S. and with a fairly radical student body. AUB officials are used to hearing the university described as "a CIA outpost" one day and "a radical hotbed" the next. Ironically, AUB students are moderate compared with their opposite numbers in, say, Damascus. And AUB professors dominate the Americans for Justice in the Middle East, an organization that promotes the Arab view on the Arab-Israeli conflict and that arranges interviews for journalists with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SHIPPING CIA4.02 Glomare Explorer

CIA 4.01 Summa Corp.

The Glomar is ready to renew its quest

Any day now the Glomar Explorer, the mysterious salvage ship that raised only part of a Russian submarine sunk in the Pacific, will leave its berth at Pier E in Long Beach, Calif., for an-

other try.

There are "two full crews working on the ship right now" under a U. S. Navy captain, a source told BUSINESS WEEK. The 200 or so crew members all have signed two agreements of secrecy: one with Global Marine, Inc., which operates the vessel and does the salvage work, and the other with the Central Intelligence Agency, which directs the

operation.

Howard Hughes' Summa Corp., which supposedly built the vessel for deep sea mining, does not own the ship. It was built and outfitted by Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. of Chester, Pa., for the government at a cost of about \$125-million, and it is still federal property. Hughes has first option to buy it, but he apparently has little interest in deep ocean mining, though he has not ruled this out. The ship, in fact, has never been used for deep ocean mining, but at least one company operating in this field, Tenneco's Deepsea Ventures, Inc., has made inquiries about chartering it.

Camouflage. CIA officials have privately confirmed to some members of Congress that the government owns the ship and that Summa has always acted as a cover for the operation. "The old man [Hughes] was aware of it and gave his blessing," says a former Summa employee. "It was a gorgeous cover." Summa assembled 10 to 20

A double-sized crew, under a U. S. Navy captain, is sworn to secrecy

people who were told to perform the necessary work to enter ocean mining. "Only two or three actually knew about the cover," the source says.

The ship was visible evidence that Hughes was serious, and members of the mining operation attended all industry symposiums in great numbers. Using another Global Marine ship, "We picked up about 100 tons of nodules [from the ocean floor] and kept them stashed around to show people," the source reveals, but adds, "The Glomar

Approved For Release 2004/10/13: CIA-RDP88-01315R000700007-3 used for any mining operations. We got our ex-

penses, and maybe a small fee." Global Marine operates 11 ocean drilling

Global Marine assigned a technical staff to assist in equipment installation and checkout. Few knew of the ship's eventual mission. The shroud of secrecy was almost torn apart when the superintendent for drilling inspected the ship and commented on the sophistication of the gear. "Hey, we could go out and pick up a sunken sub with this ship," he commented laughingly. That, reportedly, brought stunned glances from those in the know, but they decided to treat it as a joke. The ocean mining cover fooled other companies exploring that field. Says John E. Flipse, president of Deepsea Ventures, "It was a fancy cover, unbelievable."

So far, the CIA is keeping tight control over any information on the ship. While the agency has told some members of Congress and Los Angeles county tax assessor Philip E. Watson that it is owned by the government, it will not commit this to writing. Watson contends that Summa, which is registered with the U.S. Coast Guard as the ship's owner, is liable for almost \$7.5-million in taxes by Aug. 31. No one close to the operation, however, takes the tax matter seriously. Presumably by then the issue will be closed.

CIA LOQUALTERS, VERNEW

11 November 1975

Mrs. Hans Gunthardt Program Chairman The American Women's Group in Paris 49, rue Pierre Charron 75008 Paris, France GUNDAMENT HANS
ORGI AMERICAN
WESTERS GROUPIN
PORIS
(origunder Walters)

Dear Mrs. Gunthardt:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of invitation to address the January 9th Meeting of the American Women's Group in Paris. Please forgive the long delay in answering, but I have been traveling for the past several weeks. I am, indeed, pleased to be afforded the opportunity to address such a large and important group and I sincerely regret that I will be unable to do so. I have several other commitments at that time which will preclude my traveling to Paris, but I would be delighted to talk to the American Women's Group on the very vital subject of intelligence on some mutually convenient future date.

May I take this opportunity, Mrs. Gunthardt, to wish you and the members of the American Women's Group in Paris a very successful Bicentennial Year. With every good wish,

Faithfully,

Yamon A. Lat.

Williams to the

Vernon A. Walters
Lieutenant General, USA
Deputy Director

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ORG 1 AMERICAN WOMEN inRADIO and TELEVISION

(orig under NETTLES)

27 February 1975

Ms. Kathryn Nettles
American Women in Radio
and Television Inc.
Suite 312
1200 18th St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Nettles,

I have asked Mr. Colby if he has any plants for your auction. He has even taken your letter home and checked with Mrs. Colby.

The sad fact is they don't have any.

Thank you for thinking of us and best wishes for your scholarship efforts.

Sincerely,

Angus MacLean Thuermer Assistant to the Director 75

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MICHIGAN DAILY
4 April 1979

ORGI American for

ORGI Unit of Michigan

Former agent condemns CIA

By GREG GALLOPOULOS

John Stockwell, former CIA chief of operations in Angola, told a group of 75 at the Law School last night that he considers the CIA to be "a net loss to the United States — morally, theoretically, politically, pragmatically."

Stockwell, who was a Marine Corps officer and served with the CIA in Vietnam before taking his Angola post, traced his CIA career from recruitment to resignation in an effort to analyze "how a moral man can get into the CIA, and then come out of it with a sense of moral indignation."

RECRUITED DURING the Kennedy administration, Stockwell said he fell victim to a "classic CIA pitch: Communists are taking over the world; countries are falling like dominos; the CIA is the last bastion of defense." He says he now considers these claims to have been pure propaganda, but at the time, he said, "I was young, naive, and idealistic. I set out to fight Communism."

During his tenure at the CIA, Stockwell became convinced of both the "depravity and ineffectiveness" of the organization, and, in 1978, after his resignation, he broke his oath of secrecy to publish an insider's account of CIA operations called *In Search of Enemies*.

According to Stockwell, "The U.S., through the CIA, is responsible, in the last 30 years, for more acts of terrorism than all other countries and political groups in the world." Further, Stockwell claimed, through the consistent lying of the CIA, "We (the U.S.) have

become the least reliable of all the major powers." The result of this, in Stockwell's view, is that the CIA, besides being morally repugnant, retards rather than enhances the interests of national security, and therefore, should be abolished.

STOCKWELL illustrated his points with several anecdotes drawn from his experience as a CIA agent for more than a decade. He tells of one assignment in which he was to recruit prostitutes, euphemistically called "special action agents," in order to entice information from a Soviet diplomat. Instead of a prostitute, Stockwell ended up with a nurse, who did, however, manage to get the Russian into bed for "the sake of her country." She learned and reported to the CIA three pieces of information: The diplomat was an alcoholic, had halitosis, and was impotent. The first two pieces of information the CIA already had, and they did not find the last piece useful. The operation, which Stockwell compared to a "Bob Hope movie," cost \$28,000.

Stockwell made it clear that he advocates not merely an end to the covert operations of the CIA, but to the intelligence gathering functions as well. "I don't," he said, "find intelligence gathering to be legitimate or useful."

Stockwell's lecture was sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action, and partly funded by the Michigan Student Assembly. Stockwell will hold an informal meeting and discussion for all interested persons at the Guild House this morning.